

# Win 70-Mile Front on Oder

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## WEATHER

Clear and  
Cold  
Moderate Wind



# Daily Worker

★  
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## Paratroops Drive from South; 1,300 More Prisoners Freed

GEN. MacARTHUR'S ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, Manila Area, Tuesday, Feb. 6 (UP).—American cavalymen, infantrymen and paratroopers have surrounded the Japanese in the Manila area in a lightning trapping operation and the complete destruction of the enemy forces is imminent, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today.

Sweeping swiftly through the city, the cavalymen of the First Division and the infantrymen of the 37th closed in on the enemy from the north while the parachute troops of the 11th Airborne Division hemmed them in from the south.

The 37th Division men captured the Bilibid Prison near the Santo Tomas internment camp, MacArthur announced, and freed 800 prisoners of war and about 500 civilian internees in addition to the 3,700 freed at Santo Tomas. About 4,000 of the 5,000 rescued are Americans, the rest mostly Britons and Australians, MacArthur announced. The airborne troops in an amazing forced overnight march of 35 road miles from Tagaytay City entered Manila from the south and thus trapped the Japanese garrison between them and the cavalymen and infantrymen on the north.

### BLOW UP BRIDGES

In a vain attempt to halt the American advance, and to keep the death trap from closing, the Japanese blew up the Quezon and Ayala bridges over the Pasig River which divides Manila into two parts.

North of Manila troops of the 11th and 14th Corps effected a junction which gave them control of all roads leading into bloody Bataan peninsula where MacArthur's men made their heroic stand against the Japanese in 1942.

Gen. MacArthur today proclaimed the fall of Manila as the end of a great phase of the Pacific struggle and said his motto now becomes: "On to Tokyo."

"The fall of Manila," said Gen. MacArthur, "marks the end of one great phase of the Pacific struggle. It sets the stage for another.

"We shall not rest until the enemy is completely overthrown."

# Freed Marines Want to Settle Scores

By RALPH C. TEATSORTH

WITH AMERICAN FORCES AT LUZON, Feb. 4 (Delayed) (UP).—Nineteen veterans of the famous Fourth Marines, liberated at Cabanatuan, revealed today additional Japanese atrocities as they waited today for transportation to the United States.

"Give me two months at home and I want to get back and settle a few old scores," said Pfc. Fred S. Vinton, of Jackson, Mich.

Vinton said when the Marines were being transferred from Corregidor to Bilibid May 25, 1942, the Japanese put hundreds of them on a small boat.

"They made no pretense of landing us," he said. "We simply were dumped in neck-deep water in the bay and told to wade ashore. Those too weak were helped by buddies, but

many of them drowned."

Cpl. Neil Iovino of Chicago, wounded at Bataan, said one prisoner escaped to the hills from a bridge building detail.

"The same afternoon a Japanese officer ran a finger down the roster of men and picked five at random," he said. "Then they were lined up in front of a ditch. The Japanese figured the Americans couldn't take it without breaking down or showing fear. None of the five asked for a blindfold. Oddly enough the Japanese treated us decently for the next two weeks. The idea circulated that we really had guts."

Cpl. Dennis Rainwater of Paris, Ark., said the prison hospital ward was dubbed "St. Peter's ward" because so many died there of dysentery, fever and the effects of brutality.

Rainwater said the Red Cross sent shoes to

the prisoners but the Japanese confiscated them and most of the men had to work barefooted on the roads and in the fields.

Pvt. Edward Gordon of Jackson, Miss., weighed only 113 pounds Jan. 7 when the Japanese increased food rations. He now weighs 150 pounds.

"They tried to starve us to death and tried to work us to death," Gordon said. "When that didn't work they tried to beat some of us to death. I'd give something to get off a few more rounds at the Japanese."

Master Sgt. Eugene C. Commander of San Diego, Cal., said the Japanese looted the Red Cross packages of cigarettes, food and "anything that shined."

They also took watches, jewelry and pictures of wives and sweethearts from the prisoners.



# Senate Body Puts Fate Of May Bill in Question

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The outlook for the improvements in the limited national service legislation appeared to be growing dimmer today.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee postponed consideration of the May bill with the important improvements it previously had accepted. These would have taken administration of the act out of the hands of Selective Service, where the House placed it, and put it under the sole authority of the Director of War Mobilization, with full power to delegate it to existing agencies.

Instead the committee will begin a week's "limited" hearings on the bill tomorrow. All hearings will be executive on a motion by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) which passed 14 to 3. A motion for open hearings was defeated 9 to 7.

O'Mahoney initiated the delays Friday after what Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D-Colo.) said was a vote favoring the amended bill 7 to 2.

## UNUSUAL PROCEDURE

One of the factors in the highly unusual procedure involved here, in which the committee actually voted on Friday to report out the amended bill 7 to 2, according to some members, is the role played by the military. On record as favoring the agencies proposal to give authority under the act to the Director of War Mobilization, War Department officials then approached members and said that they were for Selective Service as the administering agent.

Thus the present fluid situation was produced in which what will happen to the bill is anyone's guess, with anti-administration spokesmen such as Johnson taking full advantage of the situation.

Earlier in the day Johnson issued a statement saying that Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson called on him Sunday and said the War Department "made a mistake" in suggesting any change from the official position it took in a letter to the committee Jan. 29. This favored the bill with the so-called Byrnes amendment, giving administration to the director of War Mobilization, currently James S. Byrnes.

## HARNES AMENDMENTS

The entire bill is now in question. Johnson told the Daily Worker, "I wouldn't be surprised to see it remodeled after the Harne amendment introduced in the House, which would remove all compulsory features. My own position is that while I was opposed to the bill I favored the amendments the committee accepted. The Har-

ness amendment is just a pretense for a bill."

Both the National Association of Manufacturers, which sent a telegram to Chairman Thomas, and organized labor requested hearings on the bill.

"It sounded in committee like an NAM move," said Johnson. "Joe O'Mahoney said he wanted to make sure NAM was heard."

"My own impression is that labor was rather resigned to the bill with the amendments. While it was opposed to work-or-fight legislation, it was more palatable with the amendments."

"They would have made its operation more flexible, instead of the straight jacket Selective Service would have meant, and they would have insured the acts being put into effect only where necessary. My own idea is it would have been put into effect very little if at all."

## OPEN HEARINGS

It was freely predicted by committee members that there would be a "clamor" for open hearings and that action on the bill might be continued indefinitely.

O'Mahoney told reporters on his way to the hearings in answer to a query as to whether the military situation might influence the committee. "Patterson has said there is no shortage of weapons. The Russians are now hammering at the gates of Berlin—with materials we made."

Sen. Chan Gurney (R-SD) told the Daily Worker that the main controversy which has developed now is on the bill itself rather than the amendments.

Committee members, he said, wanted to hear members of the War Mobilization Board, with its representatives of labor, management, and agriculture. The hearings were requested by both labor groups and the NAM, he pointed out.

The Democrats still retain enough votes to pass the amendments putting administration under the Office of War Mobilization, if the bill were to be reported out now. But as delays continue Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) and others not on the committee are building up support for the Harne amendment, which lost in the House by 10 votes.

## Reich Refugees Said to Fight SS

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UP).—Moscow radio, in a German language broadcast, said tonight that refugees and the "People's Army" had fought SS troops at Angermuende.

## 12 Killed, Many Critically Injured As 2 Ships Collide in N. Y. Harbor

Two 17,000-ton tankers collided off Stapleton, S. I., early yesterday causing a fire which took a toll of 12 dead, 82 injured and left many others still not accounted for.

Flames a hundred feet high shot into the air as high octane gasoline ignited near the entrance to the Narrows in Upper New York Bay.

Fire boats sped to the rescue of seamen hurled into the blazing sea. Police said a third ship, a tanker or freighter, also caught fire, but this was not confirmed.

The tragedy occurred, according to the Coast Guard, when the American tanker Spring Hill and the Norwegian tanker Vivi collided

about 10,000 feet off Pier 11 in Staten Island. The Spring Hill's cargo of high octane gasoline ignited, then exploded.

While rescue craft sped to the scene, merchant seamen who could not escape life preservers and jumped into the icy water.

Capt. John Gill of Naval Section Base 6 at Tompkinsville put the known death toll at 12. He said all the bodies were picked up in the water. Sixty-two men were taken to the U. S. Marine Hospital at Stapleton, where 20 to 25 were reported in critical condition. Another 20 injured were taken to the Naval Base Hospital at Tompkinsville.

## Ask Lewis Aid On Coal, Get Angry Reply

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Pleas from six New England Governors asking John L. Lewis's cooperation in relieving a critical coal shortage drew nothing but bluster from the president of the United Mine Workers today.

Far from offering cooperation, Lewis replied with a wire to Gov. Maurice K. Tobin of Massachusetts charging that a recent embargo on coal was a "blunder of major magnitude on the part of government bureaucrats." He said hundreds of mines had been compelled to shut down from one to three days as a result of the embargo.

## Taft Schemes to Block Real FEPC

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) took the floor today to announce that he has introduced a bill creating a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee.

It looked for a moment as if Taft were going back on his alliance with the anti-Roosevelt Southern Democrats—until he started explaining what was in his bill.

Then it became clear that he was trying to stymie genuine FEPC legislation introduced by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM), and by about ten members of the House.

Taft said that his bill would provide for a completely voluntary FEPC which would be primarily confined to a "study" of discrimination against Negroes and other minorities.

The Ohio Senator, chairman of the GOP Steering Committee in the Senate, denied that he was introducing his bill as an official Republican measure.

Taft denounced compulsory features of pending FEPC measures which he said "will hinder progress toward solving the problem rather than achieve it."

He said that proposed FEPC legislation means "almost complete regimentation of employers" and "will finally force every employer to choose his employees approximately in proportion to the division of races and religions in his district."

Taft seemed much concerned that Methodist publishing organizations might be compelled to hire Catholics and vice versa.

## YMCA Endorses Dumbarton

The national board of the Young Men's Christian Association decided at its annual conference here Sunday to ask its 2,000,000 members to study and support the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

"The successful establishment of an international security organization along the broad lines proposed at Dumbarton Oaks," the YMCA board declared, "will depend to a great extent upon public understanding of the issues involved."

The Dumbarton Oaks proposal to set up a permanent commission of the United Nations to formulate an international bill of human rights was also endorsed here Sunday by the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee.

## Foes of FDR Job Program Slash Planning Fund

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The anti-Roosevelt coalition in the House has opened a new front in its war against the President's 60,000,000 job program. In the only major slash recommended in the Independent

Offices appropriation bill, the House Appropriation Committee cut all but \$5,000,000 of \$77,680,000 item requested by the Federal Works Agency to help city and state government plan postwar public works.

The House committee urged that plans be "on a much smaller scale" than requested by FWA and the Budget Bureau and the "progress should be made slowly."

The proposed appropriation was in line with a provision of the George Reconversion bill, passed by Congress last year, authorizing loans and advances to state and local governments for public works planning.

Rep. Clifton Woodrum (D-Va.), is chairman of the subcommittee which handled the bill, and he was joined in pressing for the slash by Reps. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Richard Wigglesworth (R-Mass.).

## FULL EMPLOYMENT

Involved in the committee action was the same issue of government responsibility for assuring full employment after the war which has highlighted the bitter fight over confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce.

A showdown in the attack against Wallace masterminded by Rep. Joe Martin (R-Mass.), Republican leader of the House, and Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss.), old time colleague in directing anti-Roosevelt coalitions, is expected tomorrow in the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Martin and anti-Roosevelt Democrats are backing amendments offered by Rep. Jesse Wolcott (R-Mich.), to make the George bill passed by the Senate much more stringent. The George bill would merely strip the Commerce Department of the Federal Loan Agency,

but the amendments are designed to prevent transfer of any lending agencies to Commerce and to remove Wallace from membership as a director of the Export-Import Banking.

These amendments are designed to make it impossible for the President to sign the George bill, and thus pave the way for a renewed Senate drive to reject the Wallace nomination outright.

## ALTERNATIVE STRATEGY

An alternative strategy suggested by Rankin is to bottle up the George bill in the House so that the Senate will be forced to act on the nomination first.

It seemed unlikely that Rankin would be able to accomplish this in the Banking and Currency Committee, and he said he was thinking of a motion to send the bill back to committee when it comes up later this week.

"I'm tired of this fiddle-faddle around with a bill," Rankin said. "Let the Senate vote on the merits of the Wallace nomination."

FWA pointed out in arguing for sufficient funds to help states and local governments plan for public works that an over-all public works program to stimulate employment would require \$5,000,000,000 a year, of which \$3,500,000,000 should be handled locally.

It said that preparations for postwar construction by state and local governments is "strikingly inadequate," with plans for public works completed for less than a third of the total needed and this mostly in a narrow range of five states.

FWA said that "postwar planning now is essential to postwar prosperity" and cited a statement by Charles F. Wilson of General Electric to the effect that opposition to postwar planning comes only from those who "have reconciled themselves to economic chaos after the war."

The House Appropriations Committee apparently belongs in this category.

## Democrats Ask 20 Pct. State Education Boost

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—A bill to increase state aid to education by 20 percent above the Friedsam formula was introduced tonight into both Houses of the Legislature by Democratic minority leaders Irwin Steingut of the Assembly and Elmer F. Quinn of the Senate.

A statement by the two Democratic spokesmen attacked Gov. Dewey for a "straddling approach" to the education problem. They accused him of by-passing the Rapp-Coudert legislative committee, which had been studying the problem of revision of state aid since 1940.

GOP members of the committee, which gained notoriety for its New York City witch-hunt phase, are known to be resentful of the Governor's action in appointing a special committee a few weeks ago to study the matter.

In his budget message last week, the Governor set \$108,200,000 for state aid to education. He said that this would be revised after a report by his special committee later in the session. The Democratic statement doubted that this committee could do a more effective job in a few weeks than the body set up by the Legislature, which had been studying the problem for five years.

## FORMULA OUTMODED

The Democrats also noted that the Governor insisted upon the out-

moded Friedsam formula last year right up until the end of the session when powerful popular pressure compelled him to about-face.

Their proposal for a 20 percent increase, they said, was a stop-gap until a new approach to the state aid question could be worked out. It would allow expansion of technical and mechanical school courses, keep school plants in good condition and permit teachers to get "much-needed" salary increases.

If passed, the legislation would give to the schools of the state something over \$20,000,000 more than the Governor's budget. Last year, teachers' organizations fought unsuccessfully for the Young-Milmo bill which provided a formula for state aid that would have increased it \$30,000,000 above the old formula. Teachers' leaders have indicated they intended to press for the Young-Milmo measure this year, as well. They are also expected to campaign for passage of the new Steingut-Quinn measure as an alternative.

The battle for more state aid will come to a head at the public hearing on the budget Feb. 14. It is believed the Governor's special committee will not render its report until after the hearing in the hope that some groups who want more state aid will refrain from acting until after the report is issued.



# Soviets Win 70-Mile Front on Oder; Polish Gov't Takes Over in Silesia

PRAGA, Poland (Delayed) (UP).—President Boleslaw Berut, of the Polish Provisional Government, discussing the establishment of a Polish civilian administration in parts of German Silesia occupied by Soviet armies, said today he did not believe any major Allied powers want to interfere with Polish claims to territory west of her prewar frontiers.

He told foreign correspondents that officials of his government, intended to extend their dominion over Soviet-occupied areas as far west as the Oder and Neisse Rivers, already had sent a representative to German Silesia, where they were setting up a Polish civilian administration.

Premier Eduard Osobka-Morawski recalled that Prime Minister Churchill had supported Polish claims to western expansion during Moscow conferences.

## LITHUANIAN AREAS

Berut said that since much of the East Prussian population as far west as Konigsberg is of Lithuanian extraction, that section of East Prussia will be incorporated into Soviet Lithuania.

Berut expressed hope that the problem of Teschen province, which Poland grabbed from Czechoslovakia after Munich, will be settled amicably with the Czechoslovak government, but that portions of the province where a Polish population is in the majority must remain Poland.

Asked whether his government will adhere to the Soviet-Czechoslovak alliance, Berut said that "our government does not wish to restrict alliances only to those two powers, but hopes to work with all United Nations fighting Hitler. But an alliance with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is of first importance because they are our neighbors."

Osobka-Morawski explained that operations of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration were delayed because of legalistic difficulties, as UNRRA authorities were hesitating over a choice of cooperating with the London Polish Government or with the Provisional Government.

Berut said there had been practically no difficulty with the Polish Home Army, which had been under command of London Polish representatives.

He disclosed that a number of German civilians remained in liberated areas and said they were being left alone so long as they continued to work and tried no sabotage.

Relations with the Catholic Church are "good up to the present," he said in reply to a question.

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UP).—Red Army tanks and infantry smashed through to the Oder River on a 70-mile front within 34 miles of Berlin today, and German broadcasts

said they had crossed that last-ditch Nazi defense line on the shortest route to the capital.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army seized 100 German towns and made gains of eight miles to outflank the fortress city of Kustrin on both the north and south and drive a wedge between it and its neighboring bastion, Frankfurt-on-Oder, 16 miles to the south.

The Soviet grip on the river, which left Germans in east bank pockets around Kustrin and oppo-



Filipino men, women and children are shown waving to a Yank tank near the gates of Manila. This same scene was repeated on a much larger scale Sunday, when the American soldiers swept into the Luzon capital and liberated the Manila population and the American and British internees jailed there.

## Patton Rips Into Siegfried Lines

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UP).—Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army troops crashed completely through a mile and a quarter belt of Siegfried defenses northwest of Prum today, finding

numerous fortifications deserted and there were increasing indications that the Germans were withdrawing to the far side of the flooded Rhine.

The breakthrough was made four and one-half miles northwest of Prum, in an uninhabited area among the topmost slopes of the snow-covered Schnee Eifel range, as another of Patton's spearheads slashed one mile deeper along a two-mile front into other Siegfried forts east of Buchet.

Patton's troops found numerous pillboxes vacated as they slugged a full six and one-half miles into Germany, raising the possibility that the Germans were making a withdrawal for a showdown fight behind the swollen floodwaters of the broad Rhine.

Expanding their grip on the West Wall defenses, other Third Army troops overran important high ground two miles east of Buchet and captured the road hub of

Brandscheid, five miles northwest of Prum.

Another major Allied victory was chalked up in the south, where American armor and Moroccan infantry slashed through the Colmar pocket, trapping elements of three enemy divisions in the Vosges to the west and reducing the Germans' Rhine bridgehead to a bare 12 miles.

In the Monshau sector, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army deeply dented the Germans' second belt of West Wall defenses by fighting through to the west bank of the Olef River in the vicinity of Schleiden and Gemund.

Other of Hodges' forces struck deep into the enemy's defense system placed among the dams and reservoirs of the Urft and upper Roer Rivers, occupying the towns of Strauch and Steckenborg and pushing to within less than five miles of joining a straight north-South front with the ninth army along the Roer.

## Reporter Finds Wife Among Saved Hostages

By FRANK HEWLETT

SANTO TOMAS UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, Manila, Feb. 5 (UP).—Sixty-six Japanese soldiers left the Santo Tomas internment camp unmolested at dawn today.

They had been granted safe conduct in order to save the 221 Americans they had held as hostages in the university education building.

Two limped because of wounds. One rode a litter, in a two-wheeled cart. But all retained their arms and a lieutenant colonel led them.

Grim American cavalrymen escorted the little column to the university limits. The Japanese marched on alone—possibly to join trapped comrades in the southern part of the city, possibly to meet American troops not bound to give them quarter.

## 3,700 CAPTIVES

The last of an approximate 3,700 American, British and Netherlands men, women and children held at Santo Tomas were thus freed.

Pitifully emaciated, ravenously hungry but hysterically happy, the internees were awaiting eagerly their repatriation or the start of a new life here.

Among them was my wife, Virginia, who elected to remain at her emergency nursing job when I left for Bataan and Corregidor with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and his little army New Year's Eve, 1941.

The last Japanese to hold out were 65 men under Lt. Col. Hayashi in the education building which had served as camp headquarters. They had internees with them.

## TRUCE NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiations for a truce, unique in the Southwest Pacific war, were opened yesterday. Brig. Gen. William Chase, who led the cavalry thrust, did the negotiating with Hayashi, along with Lt. Col. Charles E. Brady, West Orange, N. J.

First Cavalry troops surrounded the building. Firing was suspended. Hayashi insisted upon a safe conduct for his men, with packs and weapons. In turn, he agreed not to harm his 221 hostages.

## Says Breakthrough In West Possible Now

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UP).—A Soviet officer, writing in the Soviet War News, said today that German forces on the western front had been weakened "to the limit," partly by transfer of top units to halt the Soviet advance in the east, and asserted that a breakthrough of the Siegfried Line is now possible.

Red Army Col. P. Kolomeitsev said in his article that the "question of coordination between the Allied fronts has now assumed urgent importance."

site Frankfurt, extended from 15 miles northern of Kustrin to 33 miles southeast of Frankfurt, along a curving 70-mile front. Among the points seized were Tirpitz, five miles north of Frankfurt; Reipzig, four miles southeast of Frankfurt; and Radnitz, 33 miles southeast of Frankfurt.

Kustrin, an 11-way rail and highway center on a main road to Berlin, was cut off from all communications along the Oder's east bank by Soviet spearheads which reached the river on the north and south.

A northern column, in what appeared to be an outflanking drive against Berlin, seized Zellin, 15 miles northwest of Kustrin and 34 miles northeast of Berlin's city limits. It was in that area that the Berlin radio said the Soviets had established their first bridgehead across the river in Berlin's home province of Brandenburg.

Three miles northwest of Kustrin the river town of Altschaumburg, 37 miles from Berlin, fell to the Soviets, while five miles south of Kustrin the town of Goritz fell. Capture of Goritz drove a wedge between the twin fortresses of Kustrin and Frankfurt, 16 miles apart.

Several points were captured northwest of Konigsberg as the Soviets continued clearing the Samland peninsula. In Poznan, an armaments factory was seized. Southwest of Budapest several villages were seized as the Soviets hurled back German forces seeking to reach the Hungarian capital.

## De Gaulle States Postwar Policy

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UP).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle expressed France's resentment that he hadn't been invited to participate in the Big Three conference, and laid down French conditions for postwar Europe in a radio address today.

His conditions were: French military occupation of the whole length of the Rhine River; separation of the left bank of the Rhine and the Ruhr Basin from the "German state or states"; independence of "the Polish, Czechoslovak, Austrian and Balkan nations."

De Gaulle outlined a French postwar policy based first on her alliance with the Soviet Union and a future alliance with Britain.

## The Historic Rights of Poland To Silesia and East Prussia

By BOLESLAW GEBERT  
(President, Polonia Society, IWO)

What are Poland's rights to East Prussia and Silesia?

Silesia was the cradle of the Polish state. It was in Silesia that the Polish state became consolidated in the course of the long struggle against German aggression. History records the historic struggle of the Poles in defense of Glogow, in the year 1109.

In the years 1765, 1779, 1780, 1790, 1794, 1811 and 1848 there were rebellions of Polish peasants in Silesia against the German landlords. These rebellions were not only of a social but of a distinctly national character.

The fall of the Hohenzollern dynasty in 1918 did not solve the Silesian problem. The plebiscite of

March 20, 1920, held under German terror, gave a majority to the Germans, although in the local elections held a few months before, 312,000 votes were cast for the Poles and 240,000 for the Germans. And this despite the policy of brutal Germanization of Silesia carried on for 900 years.

The names of Polish cities were changed to German names. Opolo became Oppeln; Dobrydzien became Gutentag; Byton became Beuthen; the River Nizza became the Neisse.

In the 14th Century Poland lost Silesia to the Germans, when they grabbed the land. Here is the best illustration. Before 1918 in Upper Silesia seven big landlords, together with "the Crown," owned 26.4 percent of the land. These seven were von Pless, von

(Continued on Page 8)



# State ALP Adopts Policy on World Security, Greece, Belgium, Poland

The American Labor Party, of New York State, of which Sidney Hillman is chairman, yesterday issued a detailed statement of its views on American foreign policy and put foremost "the task of building a genuine and effective world organization" designed to keep the peace.

The statement signed by Hyman Blumberg, State Secretary of the ALP, was sent to Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew; Sen. Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and Rep. Sol Bloom, chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee.



BLUMBERG

Endorsing the policy of unconditional surrender, the ALP urged the sternest measures to insure that the industrial and political potentials of Germany and Japan to become aggressors in the future be wiped out.

Regarding policy toward the European liberated countries, the ALP urged more positive encouragement and relief to the Italian democratic forces, sympathetic cooperation with the Warsaw Polish Provisional Government, and condemned the Churchill-inspired bayonet policies current in Greece and Belgium.

Meanwhile, the ALP denounced Franco Spain as "an outpost of Nazism" and called for severance of diplomatic relations and assistance to the Spanish Republican forces.

The bilateral treaties of mutual assistance entered into by Czechoslovakia, Britain, France and the USSR were lauded as "constructive contributions to the national security of the United States."

## DUMBARTON OAKS

The ALP urged that there be no reservations to nullify the proposals of the historic Dumbarton Oaks conference and called for the earliest setting up of the proposed Security Council. It proposed that U. S. armed forces be designated to support the Security Council's decisions and that the U. S. representative on the Council be empowered to vote for the use of force against aggression without specific Congressional approval in each instance. In the interest of united action, the ALP urged that the voting procedure on the Council require unanimity of action by the USA, USSR and Great Britain.

## LIBERATED COUNTRIES

The portion of the statement relating to the liberated follows:

**GREECE AND BELGIUM:**  
In line with these fundamental principles, we condemn the policy which has thus far been followed in Greece and Belgium. We urge that the peoples of those countries be permitted to reconstitute their governments so that these governments will be truly representative

of the popular forces of resistance and liberation.

## ITALY:

We urge that more active encouragement and assistance be given to the democratic forces in Italy and that adequate relief be furnished to the people of that ravaged country, to the end that that country may be established on a self-governing democratic basis as quickly as possible.

We support the demand of the Italian government to be allowed to participate with armed forces in the fight against Nazi aggression.

We fully endorse the Mrcantonio resolution providing for the admission of democratic Italy into the United Nations.

## POLAND:

The people in Poland have suffered greatly and fought gallantly in their homeland against the Nazis.

We urge that the U. S. Government develop ways and means of sympathetic cooperation with the newly established Provisional Government of Poland in Warsaw.

## SPAIN:

Franco Spain has clearly demonstrated that it is an outpost of Nazism and a springboard for the establishment of fascism in America. Under the guise of neutrality, Franco has been receiving American oil and other commodities, has placed Spanish waters at the disposal of Germany for Nazi submarine bases, has made Spanish land and factories available for Nazi plane bases, has made Spanish facilities available for Nazi radio stations, and has furnished Spanish soldiers for the Nazi war machine.

The whole of Spain has become a training ground for a Latin American Gestapo and a spearhead directed against our own immediate interests in the Americas. Franco Spain has become a conduit for the transfer to Latin America of billions of dollars of Nazi and fascist loot.

In line with the principles expressed above, we urge the following:

1. The adoption of Congressman Coffee's resolution calling for severance of diplomatic relations with Franco Spain; and the ending of all shipments of oil and other materials by our Government.

2. The extension of moral and financial assistance to the democratic Spanish elements, within Spain and outside its borders, seeking to restore a Republican form of government in that country.

3. The granting of freedom of movement and communication for Spanish Republicans in exile, especially for political leaders and representatives of the last Republican government.

# Vandenberg Plan Traced To Dewey's Oaks Attack

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

When Senator Vandenberg sprang his hoax on international relations in the Senate on Jan. 10, there were a lot of "opinion makers" who swallowed it whole. A few, of course, refused to succumb to wily words so easily. Among these was Sen. Tom Connally, an old hand at this game. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee

said shrewdly, let's see first what Vandenberg and his friends do on Dumbarton Oaks. It was one good test of several that would show up GOP hypocrisy. As the days go by, more people in responsible posts are taking a second look at the Vandenberg proposal and discovering the tricks it contains. Just a week ago Representative Frank Hook, the progressive from Vandenberg's own state of Michigan labeled the proposal as "cleverly coached propaganda that will bring disunity instead of unity among our Allies." Then yesterday the news came that the Ford local of the United Automobile Workers, also in the Wolverine State, had denounced the Vandenberg plan as "a cleverly designed obstacle" in the way of peace and speedy victory.

Even the New York Times, in its query to the Senators published Sunday, dares not bring forward the Vandenberg proposal in all its starkness. The Ochs paper amends that proposition at its focal point by inserting that the treaties in regard to Axis disarmament are to be "unconditional." The very essence of the Vandenberg idea is that they are to be conditional, and so breed suspicion and splits among the Allies.

We are indebted to Earl Browder for a mighty informative column on this matter in last Sunday's Worker. Browder was alive, of course, all along to the double-dealing in the Michigan Senator's new-found love for Allied understanding. In this particular column he brings to our attention an article by John Foster Dulles, Dewey's mentor, appearing in the Baltimore Sun of Jan. 12. Revealed as an "authoritative" source of information on Vandenberg by that paper, because he was a participant in the drawing-up of the Jan. 10 speech, Dulles lets us in on the real intent behind the GOP Senator's proposals. He says the intention is merely to push forward "a pre-existing Republican pro-



VANDENBERG

gram." As Browder emphasizes, Dulles relates the Vandenberg proposal directly to Dewey's statement of Aug. 16. And Browder then indicates that this "Republican program" developed into one of red-baiting and Soviet-baiting designed to break up the coalition.

If you look up the Dewey statement of Aug. 16, you will find out that it was the worst Dulles could choose, if he were really seeking to advance enduring peace. That was the Albany declaration through which "young Tom" threw the bricks at the Dumbarton Oaks conference, just as it was opening. The New York Times, then not unfriendly to Dewey, headed its new story of the statement with these words: **DEWEY ATTACKS FOUR-POWER MOVE TO CONTROL WORLD.** It was in that utterance that Dewey first began to weep in public for "the smaller nations" to create distrust of the Allied coalition.

## DEWEY'S PROPOSAL

In the course of that "warning" to the Allies meeting at Dumbarton Oaks, Dewey did bring out almost the exact proposal now being made by Vandenberg in regard to Germany and Japan. This was done, the statement shows, merely as window-dressing behind which to hit at the Allies and put brakes on their moves toward unity. The Aug. 16 statement was the foundation for his following speeches in which the Soviets were shot at in regard to Poland, in which other red-baiting assaults were made against our great ally, and a general atmosphere of chaos created. This went to the point where Walter Lippmann had to walk out on Dewey and his disruption.

What is to prevent Vandenberg from acting in the same fashion? His proposal in itself constitutes a club over the Allies; it prepares the way for the stimulation of quarrels over every agreement made, over every treaty signed. The eloquent fact that Dulles, co-author of the Vandenberg scheme, presents the alliance-smashing statement of Aug. 16 as the "inspiration" for that hoax, tells where Vandenberg really stands.

# Prefabricated State ALP 'Rift' Just a Phony

By JOHN MELDON

With wide-eyed innocence New York papers yesterday played up a story declaring that certain "prominent" CIO leaders had "broken" with Sidney Hillman and PAC and joined with the Liberal Party. The New York Post splashed the story in a three-column top play in large type, under the by-line of Social Democrat Victor Reisel.

Among those listed as "new" adherents of the Liberal Party are Murray J. Kudish, president, Local 338, United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees, CIO; Anthony Esposito, president, Plaything, Jewelry and Novelty Workers, CIO; Marx Lewis, official of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL; Thomas Young, secretary, Building Service Employees, AFL; Charles Zimmerman, secretary-manager, Dress Makers Local 22. Three others listed are George F. Cranmore, UAW-CIO; Charles Kerrigan, UAW regional director, and I. Strasser, state secretary, AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers.

## DUBINSKY FOLLOWER

Taking these gentlemen in the order of their appearance, we find the following bit of typical Dubinsky-hokum: Kudish has been publicly listed, time and again, as one of the 23 vice-chairmen of the Liberal Party; at other times he appeared in public advertisements appealing to trade unionists to support the Liberal Party.

Esposito, likewise, is a vice-chairman and one of the "founders" of the Liberal outfit. Marx Lewis has been a vice-president of the Liberal Party since its inception. A big advertisement which appeared in the New York Times on Nov. 3 shows Thomas Young and Charles Zimmerman as well as Kudish, Lewis and Esposito signing a Liberal Party political appeal to trade unionists.

That leaves three more to account for—Cranmore, Kerrigan and Strasser. Strasser recently replaced another Liberal Party "trade union leader," one Wesley Wood, former state president of the bakers, who was sentenced to Sing Sing for larceny. The implied undertones of the news accounts were that this group, by "breaking" with Hillman, state chairman of the ALP, also "broke" with the ALP. There are no records, according to ALP officials, to show that Strasser was ever a member of the ALP. Similarly, there is no evidence of any nature to show that either Kerrigan or Cranmore was ever a member of the ALP.

There you have it. Typical Dubinsky-Rose fraud, for which those gentlemen are so notorious.

## News Capsules

# Rail Station Nursery

The first railroad station nursery in New England was opened yesterday by the Boston & Maine Railroad. Designed to aid mothers traveling with babies, the new facility may be used only by persons waiting for trains. No infants will be "checked" or cared for by railroad attendants in the nursery. With walls and floor gaily decorated with bunnies, storks, puppies and bears, the nursery contains two cribs, a high chair, comfortable chairs for mothers, automatic electric bottle warmers, and an electric stove on which feeding formulas may be cooked.

Red-faced firemen at the 12th St. and La Belle station in Detroit are trying to explain away the fact that when a fire broke out in the station Sunday night, they had to call for help—and they had to run next door and borrow a neighbor's telephone to

do it. Scotland Yard gave up yesterday in the case of the high seas murder of Captain John Ward. Master of a tanker on a trans-ocean run, Capt. Ward was found dying in his cabin which had been set on fire. His officers reported the crime in a one sentence message. When the ship docked in England, Scotland Yard questioned officers and crew members, but the body had been buried at sea, two weeks had elapsed and the tanker had to put to sea again.

Daniel Tierney, 37, war worker of 489 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, was held in \$500 bail in Brooklyn Weekend Court on the complaint of his wife, Madeline, that he struck her in the face with a five-pound sirolin steak. The charge was assault, but the steak was not in evidence.

# Mrs. Recy Taylor's Kin Bare Abbeville Terror

By EUGENE GORDON

Why did the rapists of Mrs. Recy Taylor at Abbeville, Ala., five months ago believe they could get away with it? Because, said Mrs. Idabelle Owens, of Abbeville, yesterday, they had seen:

• Wesley Johnson, Negro, taken from the Abbeville jail, six years ago, and lynched for "insulting" a white woman.

• Peter Johnson, Negro soldier, returned to his Abbeville home after two years overseas, beaten nearly to death.

• Fred Ward, Negro, 16, run out of town by a mob because he defended two small Negro girls from

white hoodlums.

• Lee Ward, Negro, 17, beaten by a mob because he supposedly stole \$5.

• Robert Fagor, Negro youth, threatened with lynching and run out of Abbeville because, it was rumored, he had "insulted" a white woman. The "insult" was based on gossip that the woman was friendly to Fagor.

Mrs. Owens, aunt of Mrs. Taylor, wrote a few days ago to the Committee for Equal Justice for Mrs. Recy Taylor 112 E. 19 St.:

"I am very much interested in helping to do something to punish those six boys for their dirty crime. I would like very much to get in touch with you as soon as possible. Maybe you can help me or I can help you do something in fighting this horrible case."

Mrs. Owens has been living in Harlem, for the past few months, with Mrs. Leora Brown, 23, and Miss Mittie Culver, 19, cousin and aunt, respectively, of Mrs. Taylor's. The committee immediately dispatched an investigator to interview Mrs. Owens.

She and her relatives said that the attack on Mrs. Taylor followed a well-set pattern of contempt for and brutality against Negroes in Abbeville.



## GROPPERGRAMS



Why should the Times be behind Hanson Baldwin just because Baldwin is behind the times?

If Gropper can use your original gag you will receive \$1. Address Groppergrams, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

## NMU Cruise Aids Pledge

DETROIT, Feb. 5.—CIO merchant seamen and decorated veterans of this war made a special pilgrimage to Cadillac and Packard plants here last week to spread a message urging reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge.

The CIO United Auto Workers is now polling its million and a quarter members by mail on whether to continue the pledge and the seamen came out on an urgent mission to urge them to vote yes.

The National Maritime Union closed its office here for the first time in seven years to take the seamen's message—in a special edition of The Pilot, union organ—to the shops.

Accompanying the crew of seamen were the entire NMU office staff and Jack Lawrenson, national NMU vice president, and James Tuggle, secretary-treasurer of the National UAW Committee of the No-Strike Pledge.

Speaking as men who have carried thousands of troops to the front and who know the temper of "GI Joe," they urged reaffirmation.

Labor has many grievances but the pledge must be maintained because it represents a solemn vow to fighting men, to shipmates, living and dead, and to the President, the NMU spokesmen said.

## NEW PHONOGRAPH NEEDLE!

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# London Labor Parley Opens Today; Delegates from 42 Nations Present

## Conference Delegates Talk to U.S. from London

Three delegates attending the world labor conference in London brought a message of international trade union unity and its value to America Saturday in a two-way trans-Atlantic broadcast over the Blue Network under CIO auspices.

At the microphone at the London end were Charles Jarman, general secretary of the British National Union of Seamen, a member of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress; John Oldenbrook of Holland, acting secretary of the International Transport Workers Federation, and John Kosina, assistant secretary of the Czech Trade Union Center, Prague, and secretary of Czechoslovakia trade unions in Britain, pending final liberation of Czechoslovakia. From the U. S., Len DeCaux, CIO publicity director, led the discussion.

British labor, looking to see establishment of stable conditions in England, centers its attention on maintenance and improvement of wage, hour and condition standards, fullest opportunities for employment and influencing government policy, Jarman said.

Oldenbrook called for establishment of a permanent body uniting the United Nations, and said the exercise of labor's influence inside and outside it would contribute to world stability.

Kosina added that labor's voice must be heard, but that there must be "unity within the trade union movement both nationally and internationally" to make this effective.

### TEAMSTERS GREET PARLEY

Cordial greetings from Teamsters Local 807, New York City affiliate of the AFL International Brotherhood of Teamsters, went out to the London world conference opening tomorrow, according to the local's paper.

Expressing regret that the AFL won't be participating, the union added: "Don't write the AFL off yet as a member of whatever new organization may be set up in London."

"Get it started," the teamsters advised, "and the seven million AFL members will see to it that their leaders stop playing ostrich."

### CPA Functionaries To Hear Dr. Ward

Invitations have been sent to all educational and literature personnel of the Communist Political Association to attend a special affair to be held this Thursday at 8 p.m. at Tom Mooney Hall, 13 Astor Pl.

They will be addressed by Dr. Harry Ward, author of the new book, *The Soviet Spirit*; Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers, and Gilbert Green, president of New York State CPA. David Goldway, New York State CPA educational director, will preside.

The occasion will celebrate the 20th anniversary of Marxist publishing by International Publishers. A reception for Dr. Ward will be another highlight.

## Shoe Locals Back Wallace

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Rallying behind the appointment of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce, over 1,000 members of Chicago locals of the United Shoe Workers, CIO, have sent postcards to Senators C. Wayland Brooks and Scott W. Lucas, urging them to vote for ratification.

The postcard said: "It is the right of a President to appoint those who he believes can best aid in carrying out his policies. Henry Wallace is such a person."

In reply to a telegram sent by Chicago Shoe Workers Joint Council No. 25, to James F. Byrnes on Philip Murray's manpower conference suggestion, the council received a letter from Lucius D. Clay, deputy director of War Programs, in which he said that "it would be difficult to find a more representative board to discuss with and advise the director (Byrnes) on the many problems of war mobilization and reconversion than his present advisory board."

First steps to unite trade unions of the United Nations behind a unified program to speed victory and assure a post-war dedicated to full employment and enduring peace will be taken in London today when 230 delegates from labor federations in 42 countries convene at a world labor conference called by the British Trades Union Congress.

The conference is due to continue in session through Feb. 16.

A main question before delegates will be formation of a new international labor organization.

CIO President Philip Murray called for the formation of such a body in a recent article in the Soviet labor organ, War and the Working Class, noting that the International Federation of Trade Unions (known as the Amsterdam International) had proved bankrupt since the advent of fascism.

The CIO delegation, headed by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Soviet labor delegation among others are expected to press for formation of the new organization.

An alternative proposal is reported to be forthcoming from a British delegate. This would recommend, instead, changing IFTU rules to permit more than one labor federation from a single country to participate and to permit the entry of Soviet labor. Such changes would envisage the CIO and Soviet labor bodies to the IFTU. Both have been excluded. The CIO was ruled ineligible because the AFL is affiliated.

The AFL remains the main labor body in any country in the United Nations not represented at the conference. Robert J. Watt, AFL representative, has been here attending sessions of the International Federation of Trade Unions, but he is reported unwilling to remain even as an observer for the parley opening tomorrow.

Watt took a stand not only against the world conference but also against broadening the IFTU to permit CIO and Soviet participation.

### Top Labor Heads to Aid March of Dimes

America's main federations of labor have pledged their full cooperation to the March of Dimes Campaign, Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said yesterday. The campaign has been extended to Feb. 15. CIO president Philip Murray, AFL president William Green, and T. C. Cashen, president of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, have pledged full aid.

### 'Worker' Will Give 4-Way Coverage

News of the world labor conference opening in London today will be brought to Daily Worker readers from four sources. Bringing full coverage of the meeting will be Joseph North of the New Masses, George Sinfeld of the British Daily Worker, Allied Labor News and United Press.

## Senate Body to Act on REA Post

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate Agriculture Committee is scheduled to take up tomorrow the President's appointment of Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification Administrator.

All signs point to a line-up similar to the one on the confirmation of Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce. In other words, the foes of the President have decided to fling all caution aside and to battle him on every major appointment.

Williams was Administrator of NYA until that agency was killed by Congress. He established an enviable record there. Since then, he has been director of organization for the National Farmers Union.

Other farm organizations, which generally opposed FDR's program in the past, are objecting to the appointment of a leader of the NFU, which usually backs FDR. There is little question about Williams' fitness for the job, however. Senate opposition will come, as it did in the case of Wallace, because of his strong support for the President's policies.

## Citizens Union Backs Bias Ban

Proposals for laws banning racial and religious discrimination, made by the State Commission against Discrimination, have received the backing of the Citizens Union.

A majority of New Yorkers are "civilized enough to welcome this measure and simple justice and equal opportunity" said the Citizens Union.

It described committee recommendations, now before the legislature for enactment of laws, as "practical and well conceived."

# Lodz Mourns 4,000 Slain Patriots

By JOHN GIBBONS  
Wireless to the Daily Worker

LODZ, Feb. 5.—This Polish Silesian industrial town of Lodz remains outwardly intact, but the mass murder of its 4,000 patriots has turned Lodz into a city of sorrow.

The physical destruction of human beings in Lodz reminded me of the Babiyar death pits in Kiev. The Jewish population in Lodz is now only 800—in 1939 the Jewish people in Lodz totaled over 125,000. 200,000 SHANGHAIED

Over 200,000 young Polish textile workers from Lodz were shanghaied to Germany. And yesterday I saw the charred bodies of more than 3,000 Polish political prisoners whom the Germans first shot in prison and then burned the building—an unused factory at Rodogosezon at the outskirts of the city.

Fathers, mothers, wives and sisters were searching among the bodies for sons, husbands, and brothers. Mothers fainted when re-

mains of their sons were found. Others placed wreaths of pine sprigs on the bodies of relatives. I saw a veteran spinner, Stanislaw Resbas, place a sheet around the body of his 25-year old son who had been imprisoned for refusing to work for the Germans.

### SOLE SURVIVOR

Thirty-year-old Frantisek Zaremski, a carpenter, was the only man who escaped the holocaust. Zaremski had been in prison since early 1941.

Zaremski was taken from one prison to another until, at the end of 1942, he was taken to Lodz. On the evening of Jan. 17, prisoners on the second and third floors were taken to the top floor. Shortly after midnight, they were roused for roll-call and were lined up in two's. They were then ordered to take hold of each other's hands and in batches of 14 pairs were told to double-down the stairs to the ground floor.

Machine-gun fire then reverberated throughout the building.

When Zaremski and his batch doubled downstairs and the machine-guns barked, Zaremski dropped on a pile of bodies and was soon covered with the dead and dying.

Toward daybreak the SS men completed the job by throwing hand grenades among the corpses. After this, they trampled over the dead and shot with revolvers at the piles.

They then poured petrol over the floor and started a fire. When all was quiet, Zaremski crawled over the dead on the stairway and managed to reach the fourth floor.

The fire spread and soon reached the floor. Zaremski plunged into a water tank and remained there throughout Jan. 18. As night came, he made his way downstairs. On the ground floor he met six fellow prisoners who were wounded but able to walk.

After dark, three of these men climbed the wall. Shots rang out and German sentries posted in four turrets switched on the lights. A

little while later, the other three made their bid for freedom only to meet with another volley of shots. Zaremski went down into the warehouse cellar and hid in a box.

The next morning he heard Polish voices. He emerged from his box—the sole survivor of over 4,000 Polish patriots.

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## Manila and China

THERE is a special thrill for Americans in the liberation of Manila. We have a 45-year association with this capital of the Philippines, and it was there—as at Pearl Harbor—that we suffered such a swift and disastrous defeat three years and one month ago. Thousands of our soldiers on the islands were captured and forced to endure terrible brutalities—and now the entire picture is changed. Our soldiers have been freed, hundreds of them; and our dead are avenged as the chief military and naval position off the coasts of Asia is snatched from Japan.

But there is a special meaning for us and for all the peoples of Asia, in the fact that we do not return as conquerors but as liberators. Manila is the capital of an Allied nation; the complete independence of the Philippine Commonwealth has been assured by Congress and can be formally declared by the President even before July 4, 1946 when it would otherwise be mandatory.

Thus, the United States is keeping its faith with a semi-colonial people, and is proving to all of Asia that the overthrow of Japan means the advance of liberation and self-government. At least, that is our role. Our Dutch and British Allies will do well to learn from the example because surely, the peoples of the East Indies, Malaya, Burma and India itself are learning from the Filipinos.

Here is another case of how totally wrong the Hearst press and the other "Pacific Firsters" were. They tried to pose the Pacific theater versus Europe, a roundabout way of saving Hitler. But Hitler is being defeated, and very heavy blows are being dealt to Japan at the same time. Even more, these ultra-reactionaries who wrap themselves in the American flag have tried to poison American minds with the idea that this is a "race war" against Japan. Our alliance with China and our new relation with the Filipinos disprove it.

Strategically, the freeing of Manila gives us a very powerful naval base in the heart of the South China Sea. The advance of our armies can now be accelerated to clear all of Luzon and thus convert the Philippines into a great base for the next phase of the war. And that phase, of course, is the landing on the Chinese mainland itself.

Actually, the campaign in the Philippines has shown the Japanese to be much weaker there than many expected. But this should not create the impression that the Japanese have no fight left, or that the war on the mainland of Asia can be easy. As Gen. Stilwell recently warned, the main Japanese forces—up to four million—are entrenched throughout China, and especially in the north. The fighting there will be hard and fierce. And it will be long and costly, unless the obstacles to the unity of China's fighting forces are rapidly overcome. That means unity of the Kuomintang and the Communists in a democratic coalition, a real mobilization of China's millions. Manila's rescue puts political unity of China on the order of the day.

## Improving the Service Bill

WORD out of Washington on the May-Bailey limited service bill calls for labor's special attention. It looks as though—unless the unforeseen happens—the Senate Military Affairs Committee will improve the bill by incorporating in it one of the most urgent of labor's requests.

This is the transfer of the act's administration from Selective Service to the Civilian Manpower Commission on which labor is directly represented.

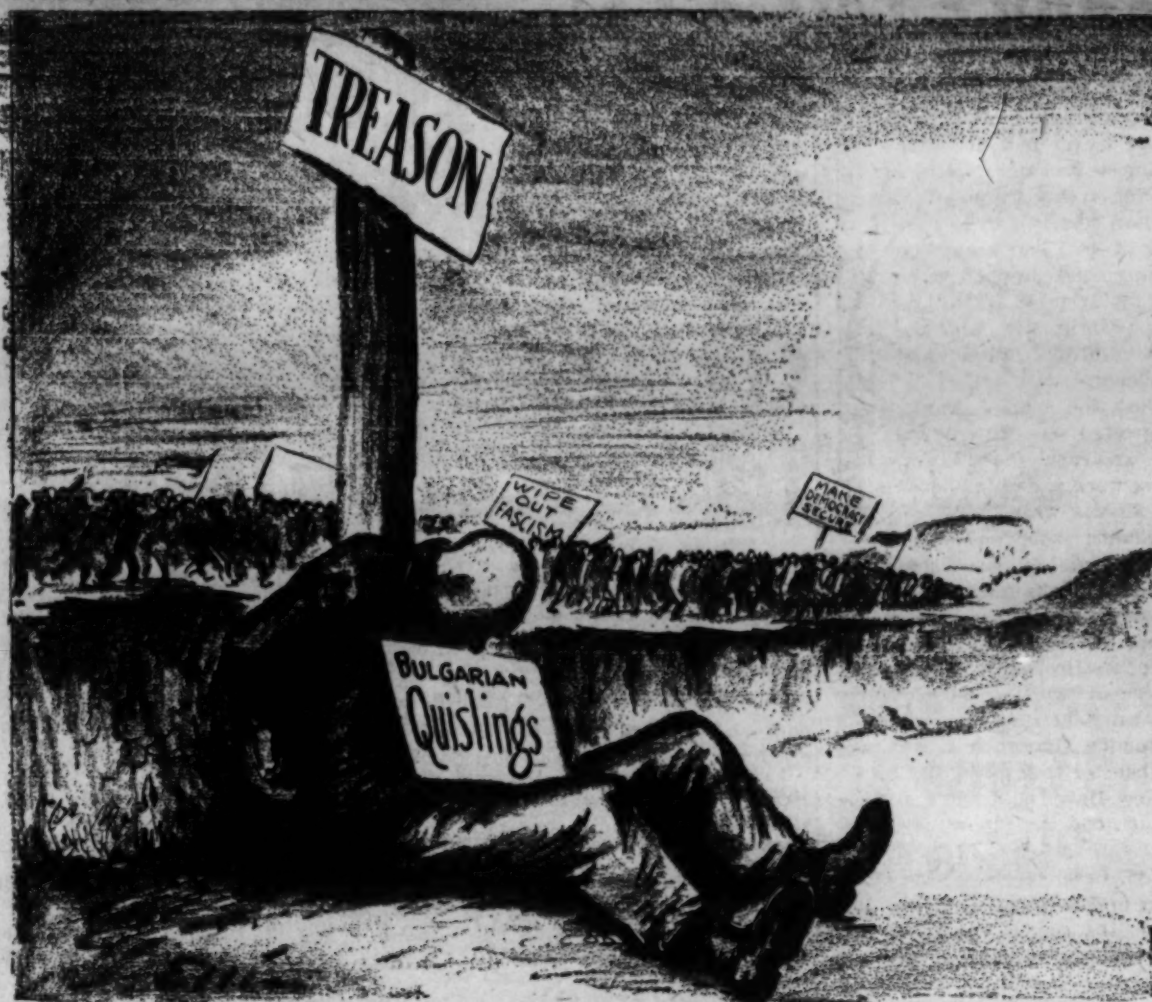
It is well known that there is a sizable opposition to any such proposal. Only through the widest public expressions of support for the amendment can it be put through the full Senate. If labor will do its part and give a helping hand to such Roosevelt men and friends of labor as Sen. Elbert Thomas of Utah, the chances for the amendment to pass the Senate are very good.

Had a positive approach to national service been adopted by labor when the May-Bailey measure was before the House, there is little doubt that the amendment could have been adopted then and there. Now even if the amendment proposed by Sen. Thomas is accepted by the Senate the amended bill will have to receive a great deal of backing to be accepted in the Senate-House conference to iron out the differences in the two bills.

Labor can't afford to make all over again the mistake it committed when the bill was in the lower chamber. It would be folly to continue a negative attitude toward this proposal and toward the subject of national service in the belief that the whole business will be beaten in the Senate.

Grave reasons of war production and morale require that service legislation be saved from defeat and that, on the other hand, it be improved through amendments of the character recommended by the Military Affairs Committee.

## THE MARCH OF DEMOCRACY



— To Tell the Truth —

## Killer's Treat

by Robert Minor

"I do remember an Apothecary—  
"And hereabouts he dwells . . .  
"An if a man did need a  
poison now . . .  
"Here lives a catiff wretch  
would sell it him."  
—Romeo and Juliet,  
act V, sc. I.

SUCH was the bold spirit of free enterprise in the times of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and of Cosimo the Great, and on down to Shakespeare with his Romeo and Juliet—when a drugstore man was an apothecary and sold no puny ice-cream cones or spare parts for automobiles, but did sell the tough hard drinks that the de Medicis used to put into the cups of their enemies at banquets. You could step as Romeo did into an apothecary's shop, dark and dank, with a stuffed alligator hanging over the pestle and mortar, "and other skins of ill-shaped fishes; . . . green earthen pots, bladders, and musty seeds," and could yell "What, ho! apothecary! there is forty ducats: let me have a dram of poison!"

It used to be the theory that an apothecary was entitled to sell you what you wanted and he could concoct. You knew what you wanted. The apothecary was an honest man. He wouldn't cheat you; he'd sell you love potions, sleeping potions, emetics or purgatives, or a killer's treat, as you wished; an honest business.

The good old days are gone for drugstores.

BUT not for newspapers.

Freedom to sell the best imported poison from Germany and Japan remains in stark Shakespearean nakedness in newspaper row. Only less honest than the apothecary of the Middle Ages, for the newspapers lie to their customers, whereas the medieval apothecaries told their customers it was a dram of poison they were selling.

The publishers of the New York Herald Tribune are fully aware that they are dispensing poison to their readers and to their country, that they are degrading their profession and aiding the German and Japanese governments at war against the United

States, when they place with careful prominence on their editorial page, without disclaimer or comment of their own, an exact reproduction of the criminal attack upon Russia that the German government is spending its utmost effort to spread in our country, and in the spreading of which the Japanese government has an acute interest at this time. What do you think of a publisher willing at this hour of battle to select for display, undisavowed, in the guise of a letter such a lie as this: "Russia may be our 'ally' in the war against Germany. But beyond this one common cause she is anything but an ally. As a matter of somber fact, the Reds represent an even more powerful menace to the future of the United States and Britain than did the German Nazis a few years ago."

What quality of heart has the man or woman who can find it in him, at this of all times, to insult the fighting men of the United States along with our ally with the old pacifist Vichyism that "Russia was building up a mighty war machine years before Hitler began to attract serious attention in Germany," and to blame her for having "perfected the mass paratroop idea"—? What will the foxholes say to that?

WHAT of a publisher, shameless enough to lend his most prominent space, at the moment of the storming of Berlin, to the old, rotten, criminal lie that Nazi Germany is a "former partner" of Soviet Russia? The publishers of the Herald Tribune know that it is the duty of any honest newspaper to remove this lie from the minds of its readers by the simple recital of the truth. Instead, they not only occasionally, but constantly poison the minds of their readers with it.

If a sense of decency or comradeship in war is not sufficiently present to shame a publisher out of dishonesty about an ally—it would seem that even a primitive loyalty to the United States

directly, in the narrowest sense, would move him to refrain from sabotage of the United States' cause in the coming negotiations with Russia and Britain. Certainly it is heartless, degraded mischief-making, amounting to sabotage, when any American newspaper presents as an expression of American public opinion the statement that "to further her own campaigns of military and political conquest," "Russia intends projecting herself into the Pacific conflict," and that "the Soviets have not been waging war of 'liberation' for the nations conquered by the Nazis. They have been waging a war of conquest for themselves."

From the practical standpoint of American interest, the most dangerous thing is the lying about the basic character of the war as a whole. All normal persons know that the mightiest deeds that have been done in this war have been done by the Russians; and the cruel figures show that the greatest sacrifices have been made by them. But one degree more of clarity is required to see that the smashing of the German power is the one absolute essential and the most decisive factor in the downfall of the Japanese power. If Germany were not overthrown the Japanese could hold on; and if Germany were to win, the Japanese would not only hold on during the war, but would be able to hold on permanently, to organize with the victorious Nazis, the whole of Europe and Asia—three-fourths of the world—for the conquest of the U.S.

The snide letter published by the Herald Tribune says: "But now that the pendulum of victory has swung in our direction, the Soviets, seeing a chance for further territorial and political expansion, and at comparatively little effort and slight cost to themselves, are preparing to take part in the showdown."

The "pendulum has swung." Good God! What made it swing? The Soviets "took advantage" of it? The publishers are reprinting

(Continued on Page 9)

## — Worth Repeating —

MANPOWER ABUSES by employers have been raised as an argument against national service by certain labor leaders, but Earl Browder writes in the current issue of Political Affairs: But no matter how widespread such conditions may be, they constitute an argument for the national service law, and not an argument against it. Such a law is the precondition the government requires for regulating the employers' use of manpower, much more than it is needed for directing labor where it might not otherwise wish to go.



# Today's Guest Column

Tales I Never Told—The Professor With the Snap-Purse Economy

by John L. Spivak

I HAVE frequently been asked if I ever had any narrow escapes. I did. The narrowest escape I ever had was many years ago when I almost became an economist on the staff of Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale.

I had returned to New York from the mid-west where I had worked on a paper and dropped in to pay my respects to my old editor, Marlin Pew, who was then editing Editor and Publisher.

"Just the man I want," he greeted me. "How'd you like an easy job? A few hours work a day. Hundred and fifty a week."

"Sounds good," I said. "About an hour ago I got a call from Irving Fisher up at Yale. He syndicates a column on economics, you know, but has his hands in so many things he hasn't got the time to write it. He wants a bright young newspaperman with a knowledge of economics who can take over the column."

"Sounds all right," I said, whereupon Pew reached for the phone and called Prof. Fisher in New Haven and made an appointment for me at noon the following day.

I HAD never met Prof. Fisher and I expected to find a college professor lost in his economic theories. I was a bit surprised when, instead of being ushered into his study, I was

ushered into the basement of his residence which was an efficiently run work shop. His secretary, a pert, attractive and frighteningly efficient young lady with horn rimmed glasses said the professor would see me in a few minutes and looked significantly at a wall clock which recorded seven minutes to 12. My appointment was for 12, and without saying as much she let me know that it was a shocking waste of seven minutes for me to have shown up that much early for an appointment.

I reached for a cigarette and was about to light it when she put out a detaining hand. "Oh, Prof. Fisher doesn't allow smoking in the house. He's opposed to it," she said looking at me even more disapprovingly.

I put the cigarette away wondering if I wanted the job. At precisely 12 the efficient young lady ushered me upstairs to the second floor where the eminent economist had his study. We talked for about 15 minutes and then went into lunch over which Mr. Fisher presided. The discussion continued at the table. Suddenly he ceased speaking, his eyes closed and his head drooped.

Certain he had had an attack of some kind I was about to jump up from my seat and give him a reviving drink of water (there was no wine on the table; he was opposed to that, too) when in a low and pious voice he began to say Grace.



## Views On Labor News

THE consequences of the Montgomery Ward provocation are only beginning to show. The chairman of the Chicago Regional War Labor Board revealed that employers who considered themselves in non-war work are informing the WLB that they no longer regard its decisions binding. A spokesman of the National WLB at Washington had to issue a reminder that decisions in war industry are binding.

Meanwhile, the government's appeal against the decision of a federal court in Chicago, which held that the President's enforcement powers do not extend to distribution or other industries not in the "theatre of war," began its climb to the Supreme Court. However confident some Government spokesmen may be of a reversal, months will pass. In the meantime, consequences could be serious both to the war and labor unions.

In congressional circles there is talk of legislation to extend war powers over industries which the dictionary-mind of a federal judge held are not covered. Some of those who spoke for such a step may have the best of intentions. But others will welcome the opportunity to introduce an amendment prohibiting the WLB from "forcing"



By George Morris

anyone to join a union, to use Sewell Avery's language. This would be aimed to ban maintenance of membership or any other provisions for anything better than an open shop. The result of a test on a similar proposal, when the May-Bailey bill came up under circumstances that were less favorable to the labor baiters, shows that the danger cannot be dismissed.

THE far-reaching possibilities of the Ward decision are only beginning to dawn in official labor circles. In a number of cases quick conclusions are being drawn that the WLB is no longer effective and that labor should bolt it. And it isn't strange that the first to voice that feeling are those who never did care much whether WLB rulings are effective, for they always tried to rescind the no-strike pledge.

It is now becoming recognized, as we have so often stressed, that the no-strike pledge is affected. The New York Times, in its analysis of the situation Sunday, asks: "What becomes of the no-strike, no-lockout pledge?" Strikers do not usually consult the dictionary on the words "production and distribution," as Judge Sullivan did when he drew his conclusion.

Whatever one may say about the WLB,

## Harvesting on the Ward Case Decision

under its three years of operation labor has made unprecedented progress in organization. Millions were brought closer to unionism, thanks to the maintenance clause policy. Avery was spearheading for the most reactionary anti-labor circles when he made the maintenance clause the issue in his case.

SAMUEL WOLCHOK, president of the United Retail and Wholesale Employees, was spearheading for the entire camp of defeatists and rescinders of the no-strike pledge in the labor movement, when he obligingly responded to Avery's provocation. They jointly brought into play the third element—a judicial ruling that completely ignored the realities of total war and total war efforts.

After three years of operation, during which only 32 cases had to go to the President, no one of constructive mind in labor ranks will argue that a test of the President's seizure powers had to be made.

Anyway, in the months in which we are waiting for a high court decision, employees of retail, wholesale, office, insurance, distribution and numerous other fields which Judge Sullivan excluded, will find their employers stiffened considerably on dealing with unions. Thousands of company lawyers are busily engaged in drawing all the benefits they could out of the opportunity Sam Wolchok gave them.

## The Life and Work Of Vladimir Vernadsky

by Peter Stone

for 27 vital elements and adequate reserves had been found for 30 others. These geologists went on continuous expeditions, and during the five year plans discovered boron in Kazakhstan; cobalt in the Urals; nickel in polar Siberia. They found the greatest potash reserve, enabled the USSR to become the world's third country in aluminum production. Radium sources were uncovered in Fergan; new oil fields like a "second Baku" were opened in the Urals. Papanin and Schmidt mapped the Arctic, Wrangel Island and northern sea routes.

SOVIET organs of press and public opinion were directed to make geology a basic science, absolutely essential for industrialization. The Central Administration of Geology organized thousands of exhibitions of the work of young geologists. No expedition was complete without student personnel. The farmers and all citizens in remote areas were encouraged to send in specimens of strange rocks and minerals. Such amateur geologists were responsible for the discovery of new sources of oil, gold, zinc, silver, and tin.

There are now 10,000 Soviet geologists who spend an annual budget of 1 million rubles. Prof. G. W. Tyrrel, vice-president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh writes, "I have seen great technical achievements on the Kola peninsula. But never have I seen anywhere approximating it in technical perfection the geological work which has been carried on for only six years."

Vernadsky's main concern was the role of

living matter in the geological process and the role of geochemistry in the development of life. His laboratory established that certain cereal diseases occurred in regions because of the lack of copper in the soil. The geochemists applied copper salts to the earth and the diseases were no longer indigenous to these areas.

Another concept formulated by the Stalin prize winner was the connection between radioactive elements and the formation of the earth's crust. At the 17th International Geological Congress in the USSR he showed how the earth's age could be determined by analyzing the distribution of radioactive elements in the various strata of the earth. He and Professor Lane of USA were appointed as heads of such a commission. Today their method has become the accepted formulation.

VERNADSKY'S radioactive studies went further and drew attention to the creation and disappearance of certain elements. He said that "native aluminum, which never before existed on our planet, is now produced in great quantities. New species and races of animals are being created by man." The scientist pointed out that the radioactive heat obtained by earth is more than enough for explaining all geological processes to make all kinds of cosmogonic ideas unnecessary.

This world citizen scientist gave experimental proof that "man is not something to be tossed around by fate, but a definite geological force, who is striving to emerge beyond the boundaries of his planet into cosmic space. And he probably will do so."

## Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Chicago County Press Praises Our Ally

Lindstrom, Minn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Our local paper here, The Chicago County Press of Jan. 25 has warm words for "the unconquerable free people" of the Soviet Union. Its editorial says in full:

The Russian Armies have again astounded the world. Winning against the Germans in the longest siege in history, Stalingrad, they won that long battle of defense and offense and in so doing wrote the most decisive battle in all history. Stalingrad became epochal in halting the would-be enslavers of the world—the Germans—and preserving the freedom of not only Russia, but of all humanity. Russian aged, women and children, some only with their naked hands, went out with the Russian soldiery before Stalingrad, and fought to the death the sadistic German despoilers of the human race—and the Russians won.

"And now Russia is doing it again."

MARTIN GUMMER.

Letter to Sen. Tydings

Baltimore, Md.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I sent the following letter to Senator Millard E. Tydings:

"I realize that passions are running quite high these days, I, for one, certainly do not want to add fuel to the political fire. However, it seems to me that all you gentlemen in the Senate who opposed Mr. Wallace and his program of a guaranteed job for every citizen, have walked into a trap.

"Whether or not this trap was deliberately set by The Administration, I have no way of knowing. Just the same, by opposing Mr. Wallace you have permitted yourselves to be branded as friends of the exploiters and as enemies of the masses of people. And, you were not permitted to wait until after the war to do it."

GEORGE C. HART.

New Jersey CPA Offices

Editor, Daily Worker:

In response to recent requests in the reader's column for addresses of the Communist Political Association in New Jersey localities, we are attaching the information for the major county offices:

COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY

786 Broad Street, Room 701 Newark 2, N. J.

Offices in Major Counties: Essex: 40 Clinton Street, Rm. 203, Newark

Hudson: 750 Newark Ave., Jersey City.

Camden: 5 Hudson Street, Camden.

Passaic: 91 Broadway, Paterson Mercer: 27-29 N. Stockton St., Trenton.

Union: 208 Broad St., Room 6, Elizabeth.

Bergen: 213 Main Street, Hackensack.

Faternally,

JAMES WEST, Secretary.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

## Science Notebook

BIOGEOCHEMIST Vladimir I. Vernadsky died last month in Moscow at the age of 82. The jaw-breaking scientific adjective describes the life studies and researches of this world-revered Soviet scientist. His last studies related to the biosphere, the thin layer of crust and atmosphere that supports life and makes our planet unique among the heavenly bodies.

Fame as a geologist came from the works, "Mineralogy" and "Descriptive Mineralogy," both of which became standard texts in the rock science. The latter study is an exhaustive treatment of the chemistry of the earth's elements, and has been translated into many languages.

Vernadsky's life is the story of Russian geology. In 1890, at the age of 27, he headed the Mineralogy Department of Moscow University. Although honored with a membership in the Academy of Science, he was relieved of his post because he joined the struggle against Czarism.

In 1916 deposits of only 30 known chemical elements were being exploited. The geological committee got real opportunity to study natural resources when the Bolsheviks took over. So great was the activity that Professor Sampson's authoritative "Mineral Resources" estimates that the world rating for the USSR rose from 3.7 to 10 percent by 1936.

By 1932 huge reserves had been piled up





# Pierlot Gov't in Crisis Over Refusal To Push War, Shielding of Quislings

The deeds and misdeeds of Premier Hubert Pierlot's government are expected to be aired before the Belgian parliament today, after months of public dissatisfaction.

Observers believe that the cabinet may fall.

An editorial in the Dec. 22 issue of *Le Drapeau Rouge*, Belgian Communist daily, casts considerable light on the basic issues involved in the current crisis.

Written at the start of the German counter-offensive in Belgium, the editorial charged the Pierlot government with "having done nothing to facilitate maximum Belgian participation in the final phase of the war."

At the time of Belgium's liberation, *Drapeau Rouge* pointed out, "twenty times more Belgians were fighting Germans than to-



PIERLOT

day. At present our production is below the lowest level reached during the occupation."

## INDICTMENT OF PIERLOT

The Communist daily then listed the wrongs committed by the government:

1. Pierlot's attention has been engrossed by the consolidation of his old regime, rather than carrying on the war and rebuilding the country.
2. Reactionary elements have successfully sabotaged the purge.
3. Repressive forces have been mobilized against the resistance movement and the workers rather than against the fifth column.
4. Collaborationist judges and generals are maintained in their jobs.
5. The Minister of Justice Maurice Verbaet, orders quisling suspects

liberated, and pretends that it is impossible to act against economic collaborators.

"Thus," *Drapeau Rouge* commented, "these criminals who yesterday worked completely for the Boche, can today sabotage economic reconstruction with impunity."

6. The government counts "far more on Allied promises than its own efforts" for improving the food situation.

7. Finance Minister Camille Gutt deals rigorously with small business, to the profit of banks and huge fortunes.

8. The workers, "who want only to work for the country and defeat the enemy," are constantly provoked and slandered by the agents of reaction.

9. For months, "reaction has persecuted the resistance. To disarm the people seems to have been for the Prime Minister an objective far more urgent if not

more important, than the defeat of Germany."

Summing up, the Communist daily declared that "face to face with the enemy, the Pierlot government has demoralized the patriots, divided the people and disarmed the country."

A new government is essential, the editorial concluded, a government which will:

1. Remobilize, rearm the resistance.
2. Immediately put traitors, saboteurs and suspects where they can do no further harm.
3. Assure as quickly as possible the maximum utilization of Belgium's production potential.

Edgar Delmard, Communist Party secretary, told David Anderson of the *New York Times*, as reported Sunday, that the Communists will demand three seats in a reorganized government. He said they would ask for the Ministry of Justice, in charge of the purge.

# Banker Groups Fight Bretton Woods

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Three American bankers' organizations have just proposed to scuttle one-half of the Bretton Woods proposals for postwar economic stabilization and orderly industrialization of backward nations. But a careful analysis of the proposals will show that by scuttling one-half of the program, the entire postwar perspective of economic stability and expansion has been endangered.

The ugly visage of American imperialism—refusing to do business with the rest of the world except on its own narrow terms—is again before us. The rapid rehabilitation of our Allies, and our own postwar prosperity is at stake—nothing less.

Here are the bare essentials:

A committee of three banking groups—the American Bankers Association, the Reserve City Bankers and the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade—has issued a carefully worked out report urging that half of the Bretton Woods proposals be dropped entirely, and the other half modified.

The Bretton Woods proposals, you will remember, came out of an international conference last July, and suggested two separate institu-

tions to become operative when the war in Europe is over.

## STABILIZATION FUND

The first is a fund to stabilize currency exchange among all member nations. Each country contributes a share to a central fund, and is accorded the right to make short term loans in order to adjust temporary drains on any nation's central banks. The fund would not require the stabilization of any currency to the gold standard; it would be a flexible affair, intended to avoid the depreciation of currencies for the purposes of trade advantage by any nation.

The United States would have a 28 percent share in the controlling seats, with Britain, the Dominions and India having 26 percent. There was no danger whatsoever of injuring American interests.

The second Bretton Woods idea is a bank to guarantee loans floated in any great nation for the purpose of long-range investment in the industrialization of any other nation, especially the backward areas of the world. In the bank the United States would have a 31.4 percent share, with the British Empire reduced to 24.3 percent.

Here also were safeguards on the nature of the loans floated.

The three Bankers Associations propose to scrap the Stabilization Fund entirely. Instead the bank would take over the function of separate stabilization loans to various countries that would be judged needy of such loans. The dollar would be pegged to gold. Special committees would determine which countries could get loans and which could not.

Logically enough, the bankers demand that their own people must be placed in the responsible positions on the bank. In addition, the bankers' committee proposes to boost the loan provisions of the purely American Export-Import Bank.

## AIM AT UNILATERAL CONTROL

I can't explore every detail of this proposal now, but this much is clear: these bankers don't want an impersonal, international mechanism for stabilizing currencies. They want unilateral American control. They favor the bank because the percentage of American control is higher than in the fund. And they want their own fingers on the purse-strings—to judge a needy nation according to their own political standards.

In reality, they are not too keen on the Bretton Woods Bank either, but they figure that by supporting the bank against the fund they can get away with their plans.

As the *N. Y. Times* remarks cynically in yesterday's editorial: "Acceptance of the bank would also avert the psychological danger to world cooperation of a total rejection of the Bretton Woods proposals."

In other words the *Times* recognizes that the bankers are against international economic cooperation, and to cover up their stand they favor the bank as against the fund.

What we have here is a flanking move on the expansion of world trade and American cooperation with Britain and the European democracies—very similar to the flanking moves of Sen. Arthur Vandenberg recent foray against the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

You can be sure that our Allies will draw the conclusion that such proposals mean little real help from this country; and, if accepted, they would mean the failure of American leadership in securing prosperity for the American people.

## Memorial Thursday For Oumansky

B. Z. Goldberg, chairman of the executive committee of the American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists today announced that a memorial meeting on the death of Constantine Oumansky, late Soviet ambassador to Mexico will be held Thursday, Feb. 8 at 8 p. m. at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall, 57 St. and 7 Ave.

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 25¢ per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p. m.

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# Prof. Karpinski Hails Soviet Aid to Poland

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 5.—Dr. Louis E. Karpinski, prominent Polish American and professor of industrial engineering at the University of Michigan here, told the *Daily Worker* today of his gratitude to the Red Army for the liberation of his homeland.

"The Russians," Dr. Karpinski declared, "by their valorous, sacrificial defense and now by their continued glorious victories, have earned the gratitude of all Americans and all our allies."

"Call them Russians, not Reds. Let those who use contemptuous designations beware the wrath of the aroused populace whose sons would be sacrificed in greater numbers had not the Russians acted always so nobly."

"No sane man should ask why they have not done more; rather, by what miracle have they done so much? God bless them."

# Hold Elections In Albania

Democratic election now underway in southern Albania, and the nationalization of all oil and mine fields, highlight the latest developments inside that recently-liberated nation, according to recent radio reports from the Albanian capital of Tirana.

Elections in southern Albania are "the first regular elections to be held in liberated territory under the auspices of the FNC (Albanian Liberation Front)," disclosed Tirana Radio on Jan. 24.

"In 25 districts of Tirana, 375 candidates were elected to serve in various National Councils of Liberation," the Tirana Radio continued. "For the first time in our political history, men women and youth went to the polls to vote as free people."

One day earlier, Tirana Radio quoted the Minister of Economy as saying: "All Albanian oil fields and mines have today become Albanian enterprises, and this means the Albanian people are working these mines for their own benefit. Albanian oil should be improved and expanded, and we hope that this will be done soon."

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# The Historic Rights of Poland To Silesia and East Prussia

(Continued from Page 3)

Ratibor, von Ujest; von Stallberg-Wernigerode, von Hohenlohe, Henckel, and von Donnersmarck. Three hundred "smaller" German landlords owned 57.4 percent of the land, while 88,000 peasants owned only 72,000 hectares. The same von Hohenlohe, von Pless, Henckel, von Donnersmarck, owned the mines and mills of Silesia.

Prof. Zdenek Nejedly, the renowned Czech historian, writing in the newspaper *Ceskoslovenske Listy* a few weeks ago, proved the indisputable historic right of Poland to Silesia, Pomerania (Pomorze) and East Prussia. He writes:

"Not only historically is Poland intermingled with East Prussia. There is still the Mazurian country, a large region of the Mazurian country, a large region of the Mazurian districts and towns in which the overwhelming majority of the population consists of Poles and Mazurs. And the Mazurs are one of the basic and most typical branches of the Polish nation. Despite the cruel terrorism and threats of the Ger-

mans, they have to this day preserved their Polish nationality."

Pomorze (Pomerania) likewise bears out the claims of the Poles to this land. "It is ancient Slav land. . . ."

"The history of Pomorze," Professor Nejedly continues, "is the history of Poland's struggle against aggression in the districts of Pomorze. Here there was a strong national movement among the Kaszubs before the first efforts were made to isolate Kaszubs from Poland; these only served to strengthen the Polish national consciousness of the Kaszubs."

## NOT ACCIDENTAL

Prof. Nejedly also cites historical material proving the Polish character of the whole of Silesia, and draws the following conclusions:

"Today it is not only a question of recovering ancient Polish lands. There is another and perhaps still greater significance attached to this matter. For it all goes to show where Poland's real enemy was; he was not in the East, but in the West. Nor was he an

accidental or temporary enemy. From time immemorial, the Germans have treated the Poles as an uncivilized, lower-grade nation."

Germany's policy with regard to Poland was laconically expressed by the German philosopher, Edward Hartman, in one word, "Austrotten" (eradicate).

For the sake of peace and security in Europe, and therefore for the security of the United States, it is necessary that Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia (the northern part to be incorporated into Soviet Lithuania) be now a part of a reborn, democratic Poland.

This will make Poland economically strong, with the Silesian industries, with the entire basin of the Oder River, with the ports of Stettin, Danzig and Gdynia on the Baltic Sea. This will mean the end of the cruel injustice to and the Germanization of the Poles in these territories.

The incorporation of these lands into Poland is dictated also by the security considerations of Europe as a whole.



## To Tell the Truth

## Killer's Treat

by Robert Minor

(Continued from Page 5)

the core of Hitler's last four speeches, in the disguise of a letter. That the name of one "Jones" is signed to it merely conceals for simple minds the German swindle.

The publishers can protest that they print also other and quite different stuff. That's just it. The apothecary of Mantua also sold love potions, emetics and purgatives, and he also called it free enterprise.

ARE these people trying to sabotage the conference of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill? The resemblance to the Vandenberg effort is striking. These publishers are virtually telling Russia that the United States in the long run will knife Russia, that Russia cannot trust the American people, that we are in the hands of "journalists" with

the morale of Al Capone and the courage of the Timid Soul.

It is not true. The Russian can trust the United States. This country will live up to the pledge it makes in the coming conference. One of the reasons the American people can be trusted is that they are rapidly learning that our newspaper publishers for the most part cannot be trusted not to lie and betray their country's interest.

## Hungary Socialists, Communists Sign United Action Pact

The Hungarian Communist and Social Democratic Parties have recently concluded a pact of action according to Pravda, Soviet Communist daily. The central committees of the two labor parties agreed to "work together in the struggle against reaction and for democratic

reforms," Pravda said in Jan. 29.

A joint six-member commission will "coordinate the points of view of both parties in economic and political questions of state significance, with the goal of securing the opportunity for joint action.

The National Independence Front, which led the underground fight against the Germans and is now the backbone of the Debrecen Provisional Government, welcomed the Socialist-Communist pact.

Its official voice, the Kossuth radio said on Feb. 1:

"The best elements of the Social Democratic Party fought side by side with the Communists and other patriotic Hungarians. The cordiality which has arisen between the leaders of the Social Democratic Party and Communist Party makes collaboration sounder and strengthens democratic Hungary."

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## To Pay Tribute To Yugoslavia

Sgt. Walter Bernstein, foreign correspondent for YANK and the first newspaperman to interview Marshal Tito, who will be one of the speakers at a dinner of Tribute to Yugoslavia Feb. 7, at the Hotel Baltimore, under the auspices of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, 58 Park Avenue. The Office of War Information will film the event for overseas use. The OWI will also shortwave the speeches.

Other speakers will be Senators James E. Murray and Warren G. Magnuson, Louis Adamic, author and associate chairman of the committee; Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, and Ivan Franges, Yugoslav Charge d'Affaires.

Zinka Milanov, Metropolitan Opera Co. star, will sing, and songs of the National Army of Liberation will be performed by the Yugoslav Unity Chorus under the direction of Dr. Lujo Goranin.

To MRS. KATIE FISHMAN, LILLY and PEARL  
Our Deepest Sympathy on the Sudden Loss of Husband and Father,  
**BARNET FISHMAN**  
on Feb. 1, 1945  
A devoted comrade, a loyal fighter against fascism  
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## Some Letters and Replies On the Basketball Thing

We received a considerable amount of mail this past week in connection with the Brooklyn College basketball scandal and would like to relay them to our readers. The first comes from Joseph Kannen:

It is difficult to understand why the colleges in the city continue to allow Ned Irish to promote their games. Wouldn't the colleges make far greater profits if they ran the games themselves?"

They certainly would, but there are certain circumstances that have kept them in line. For one thing, as we have pointed out in this space, the colleges were happy beyond words to get into the Garden in the first place. Before Irish came along the game was played in tiny school gyms before small audiences. When they went into the Garden the little money they did make was that much more than they had made in the past. In addition to this was the fact that Irish arranged the schedules, took care of the many details of the games such as press releases, working press arrangements and others.

Thus the colleges became apathetic to the idea of running the show themselves and even if they did think of it seriously it would have been quite embarrassing for them to suddenly make the change and reveal the setup under which they had been operating. Another thing to be taken into consideration is the fact that certain individuals, especially in the athletic departments of the schools, had gained considerably from the whole setup and were reluctant to change anything.

"The feverish haste with which Mr. Hazleton Simmons, president of Akron University, presented his views on the bribed basketball players is ironical. Said Mr. Simmons, 'It is a disgrace to the basketball profession.' (New York Sun, Jan. 30.)

May we know the hesitancy of Mr. Simmons in proclaiming his views on the scurrilous and unforgivable anti-Semitic outburst by Fritz Nagy, one of his basketball team, at the Garden recently?

This letter is signed by four students of Brooklyn College.

"We have followed your articles on the bribe situation with great interest and are appreciative of all the hitherto unknown facts of the business you revealed. But can't you find it possible to defend the five players who have been expelled from school and now face years of friendlessness and shame? They were the victims of a situation that must have sooner or later burst as it did. Should they be ostracized for it all their lives? After all, isn't the school, and particularly President Gideonse, partly responsible for the fact that our teams have played for the financial benefit of a private promoter and for the paltry sum of \$150 per game?"

We fully realize how seriously injured are the careers of the five players involved in the case but we think we cannot condone their actions despite the many circumstances of the case. When everything is said and done, they did succumb to a base and inglorious instinct and as such did not act for the good of themselves, the game or the school. However, we feel that they should not be made scapegoats for Ned Irish and President Gideonse. And we also feel that they could have been given a chance to remain in school. Depriving them of their right to engage in further athletic activities was only right, but expelling them from the college may have been too harsh a payment for their mistakes.

If major league owners are conscientiously anxious to curb the expected wave of big time gambling on baseball this summer, they might well take a cue from the International league and prohibit their managers from giving out probable pitchers a day in advance.

The probable pitchers govern the odds on any particular game and although last minute switches often cause them to fluctuate, the bookmakers would be handicapped severely if they were not provided this information.

At the present, few if any newspapers compile their own complete lists of probable pitchers for the forthcoming games. They are supplied by the press associations, which in turn obtain them from the various club managers.

President Ford Frick of the National League said that the matter of probable pitchers in connection with gambling was not discussed at the major league meetings, but that each circuit could make arrangements to stop the practice of announcing them in advance by asking managers not to do so.

Although this would not prevent gamblers or other interested parties from selecting their own probable pitchers, the element of guess work might make the matter too hazardous to permit advance

placing of odds on the games. No one but the manager himself can know definitely who will pitch a game from 12 to 24 hours in advance and there is nothing to keep him from changing his mind.

Most bookmaking establishments keep "rotation books" on the major league pitchers in which their records and order of appearance are recorded. In that way, particularly on teams which rotate their pitchers in a regular manner, they have a reasonable chance to establish which hurler is ready to go on any date.

However, a losing streak in which the starting pitchers are knocked out regularly, or an epidemic of double headers, or a series of postponements and open dates can make it almost impossible to foretell accurately who may be the next starter.

Even on the basis of managerial announcements, the advance selections are only from 65 to 75 per cent accurate. On certain days a club may have as many as five pitchers well rested and ready to go and there are just as many occasions when there isn't a man on the staff who is in shape for a nine inning stint.

That is why it would be a tremendous blow to the gamblers if the managers stopped the announcements.

The infamous stain of Jimcrow which has long disgraced the national pastime of baseball may finally be removed this season if the Ives-Quinn Anti-Discrimination bill is passed by the State Legislature.

Introduced last week, this bi-partisan bill will make racial discrimination unlawful and will set up a five-man agency to enforce the law.

Immediately effected by it will be the three major league teams in New York City; the Yankees, Giants and Dodgers, plus Buffalo, Syracuse and Rochester of the International League and some six other teams in Class A and B leagues.

It is obvious that if the three New York clubs are forced to end the ban against Negro players every other team in the two major leagues will have to do likewise. Thus, the prospect of the ban being ended in all baseball is great.

The Ives-Quinn bill is now before the Way and Means Committee of the State Senate and is reported to have the support of the majority of state representatives in both houses.

However, the bill must be reported out favor-

## Short Sport Shots

The "momentus" winter meeting of the major leagues didn't produce a thing but hot air and isn't it a pity the heat couldn't have been used to warm up some of those cold flats around the city?

About all the agnates did was<sup>1</sup> to reaffirm the fact there's a war on. Somebody read a paper during the meeting to discover it, it seemed.

Gunder Hagg and his friend Hakkon Lidman stalled in London yesterday unable to get a plane to the states. The long on again-off again tour may be definitely off this time. The boys are planning to return to Sweden rather than wait indefinitely in London.

The Rangers managed to hold

Here's what to do to guarantee the Ives-Quinn bill reaches the floors of both state houses quickly. Wire or write Assemblyman Stephens, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the State Assembly and Senator Wicks, chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee.

**Write today and write often. Get your shop-mates to do likewise.**

ably by these two committees without any emasculating amendments and in order to guarantee that it reaches the floor of both houses as quickly as possibly a vigorous campaign must be launched by the trade unions and other progressive groups in the state, especially those located in New York City.

For all those thousands of persons who have for so long fought to have the ban lifted, this represents the most glorious opportunity of the whole campaign.

Team	W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Montreal	28	5	3	59
Detroit	22	10	4	48
Toronto	18	15	2	38
Boston	12	31	2	26
New York	7	19	8	22
Chicago	6	23	5	17

**This Week's Schedule:**  
 Tonight—Toronto at Boston.  
 Thursday—New York at Montreal.  
 Saturday—Detroit at Montreal. Chicago  
 at Toronto.  
 Sunday—Montreal at New York. Toronto  
 at Chicago. Detroit at Boston.

Philly trying to place a \$25 bet—on anything. Assigned by his paper to get a story on the gambling situation since the Brooklyn College affair, Callahan was totally unsuccessful.

"If there were any gamblers in the stands I couldn't find a one," he reported.

A Russian skier, Konstantin Kubdreshov, jumped 82 meters Sunday to set a new ski record for the Soviet Union.

WMCA-570 Kc.  
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WOR-710 Kc.  
WJZ-770 Kc.  
WNYC-830 Kc.  
WABC-830 Kc.  
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WNEW-1130 Kc.  
WLIB-1190 Kc.  
WHN-1050 Kc.  
WOV-1290 Kc.  
WBNY-1480 Kc.  
WQXR-1500 Kc.

WJZ-Ozark Ramblers  
4:35-WABC-News Reports  
4:30-WEAF-Lorenzo Jones  
WOR-Dr. Eddy's Food Forum  
WJZ-Janet Planner, from Europe  
WABC-Feature Story  
WMCA-News; Music  
4:45-WEAF-Young Widder Brown  
WJZ-Hop Harrigan  
WABC-Record  
5:00-WEAF-When a Girl Marries  
WOR-Uncle Don  
WJZ-Terry and the Pirates  
WABC-It's Maritime  
5:15-WEAF-Portia Faces Life  
WOR-Superman  
WJZ-Dick Tracy  
WQXR-Fun With Music  
5:30-WEAF-Just Plain Bill  
WOR-House of Mystery  
WJZ-Jack Armstrong  
WABC-Terry Allen, Songs  
WMCA-News; Jerry Baker, Songs  
WQXR-Bandstand Music  
5:45-WEAF-Farewell  
WOR-Adventures of Tom Mix  
WJZ-Captain Midnight  
WABC-Wilderness Road  
WQXR-Man About Town

6:00-WEAF—News Reports  
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News  
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner  
WABC—Quincy Howe, News  
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music  
WOR—Newsreel  
WJZ—Ethel and Albert  
WABC—Edwin C. Hill, News  
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeverter, News  
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk  
WABC—Sports—Ted Hasing  
WMCA—Richard Eaton—Talk  
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern  
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas  
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax  
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs  
WABC—The Wave Today—News  
WABC—Recorded Music  
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News  
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety  
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad  
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show  
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News  
7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News  
WOR—The Strange Dr. Weir  
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing  
WABC—Variety Musicale  
WMCA—Piv-Sat Final  
WQXR—Encore Music  
7:30-WEAF—Dick Haymes, Songs  
WOR—Arthur Hale, News  
WJZ—One Man's Family—Play  
WABC—Concert Orchestra  
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, News  
WQXR—Spotlight Music  
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man  
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs  
WHN—Johannes Steel, News

9:00-WEAF-Mystery Theater  
WOR-Gabriel Heatter, News  
WJZ-Grace Fields Show  
WABC-Inner Sanctum-Play  
WMCA-News; Newspaper Guild  
WQXR-Worldwide News Review  
9:15-WOR-Real Stories  
WQXR-Salut de Musique  
9:30-WEAF-Fibber McCoee and Molly  
WOR-American Forum  
WJZ-Spotlight Band  
WABC-This Is My Best  
WQXR-Worldwide News Review  
9:45-WMCA-My Story-Greater New  
York Fund Drama  
9:55-WJZ-Short Story  
10:00-WEAF-Bob Hope, Comedian  
WJZ-Listen, the Women  
WABC-Servic to the Front  
9:15-WOR-Paul Schubert, News  
10:30-WEAF-Hildegard, Songs  
WOR-The Synphonette  
WJZ-To Be Announced  
WABC-Congress Speaks  
WMCA-Frank Kingdom, News  
WQXR-Talk-Lester Velle  
10:45-WABC-Behind the Scenes at CBS  
WMCA-Eleanor Lansing, Songs  
WQXR-Brazilian Folk Songs  
11:00-WEAF, WOR-News; Music  
WABC, WJZ-News; Music  
11:05-WJZ-William S. Gannor  
11:30-WEAF-Words and Sketch  
WJZ-Metropolitan Opera, U.S.A.  
WABC-Casey, Press Photographer  
12:00-WEAF, WABC-News; Music  
WJZ, WMCA-News; Music  
WQXR-News Reports

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## Film Front

# Silents, Talkies and Now The 'Thinking Picture'

by David Platt

Thanks to Warners Rhapsody in Blue (Life of George Gershwin) and Columbia's A Song to Remember (Chopin), a cycle of biographical films about famous composers is on the way. Prosper Merimee's Carmen with Bizet's music has been given over to director Cukor at MGM. Scripts about Rimsky-Korsakov, Bach, Mendelssohn, Tchaikovsky and Handel are being dusted off in other studios.

This is one cycle we would like to see go on and on . . . until Bach's Toccata and Fugue, the Shostakovich Fifth and Beethoven's Eroica are as popular among the eighty millions who go to movies as Jack Benny's Flight of the Bumblebee, Cole Porter's Don't Fence Me In and the clanking Trolley Song. . . . Before it ends we hope it will include the life story of Marian Anderson, Mary Lou Williams or some other great musical representative of the Negro people. . . .

## ONE STEP FORWARD

It has been some time now since the producers got together with the late Wendell Willkie to discuss plans for improving roles for Negroes. As a result of that meeting there were decided improvements in 1942 and 1943. To wit: Rex Ingram's man-size role in Sahara; Leigh Whipper's excellent parts in Ox-Bow Incident and Mission to Moscow; Kenneth Spencer's portrait of a Negro at war in Bataan; Ben Carter's fine bit in Crash Dive; Fats Waller's unforgettable moment in Stormy Weather; Dooley Wilson's scene-stealing in Casablanca; Eddie Anderson's remarkable performance in the Bette Davis anti-discrimination film In This Our Life; the Delta Rhythm Boys doing the Robinson-Allan ballad The House I Live In; in Follow the Boys, Lena Horne in almost everything she has done, etc., etc.

## TWO STEPS BACKWARD

But for a long time there's been a disquieting standstill on this front. I don't recall a single outstanding part for a Negro all through 1944. I'm thinking of Hollywood films. The Negro Soldier was strictly a War Department documentary. Instead of going forward, the signs point to an opposite direction. We see Walt Disney's plant going full speed ahead on Uncle (Tom) Remus with its 'dis' and 'dat' dialogue. Selznick plots a musical version of Gone With the Wind. Give him enough encouragement and he'll musicalize Birth of a Nation. Columbia casts

Willie Best as a buffoon in The Monster and The Ape. George Pal's Jasper puppetoon builds on all the prejudices of the past.

## THE 'THINKING' PICTURE

First came the silent film, then the talking picture and now the era of the "thinking picture" is upon us, says James T. Shotwell, State Dept. consultant to the Office of War Information. "The motion picture, great as it is, is only at the beginning of its possibilities," Dr. Shotwell told a meeting of the War Activities Committee in Hollywood. "We must have a way of security that is not so dear as the preparation for total war, which all wars hereafter will be," he said. "I want to see the screen become the living literature of the planning that is being done to save this world. The art of the motion picture is going to move the spirit of mankind far more than the radio or the printed word ever can do, once we really learn how to use it, and we are learning fast."

## PLAN FOR TOMORROW

What can be done to speed up the third historic step in the history of the screen? I dream of a day after the war when all those individuals and groups who are stirred by Dr. Shotwell's conception of the 'thinking picture' will come together in a huge moviegoers congress in Hollywood. At that congress will be men and women in every walk of life: Trade unionists, teachers, parents, farm and factory workers, business leaders, professional people, Negro and white, old and young—an honest cross-section of the nation's 80,000,000 film fans.

The congress will have as its chief task the establishment of a permanent pressure organization that will be on the friendliest of terms with producers, actors, writers, directors, and will use its vast powers to influence the production of films about Negro and white that will help the screen become the "living literature of the planning that is being done to save this world." Is it a wild dream? I think not. Something like it will have to be done sooner or later if we want the art of the screen to keep up with the meteoric pace of history. The movies are too important a medium to be left solely to the responsibility of the film-makers. The 'thinking picture' is everybody's problem. Its future depends largely upon how well we plan the battle to make it serve truth and progress.

# America's Rich Past Comes Alive In New Book by Archibald MacLeish

The American Story, By Archibald MacLeish, ten broadcasts. Duell, Sloan and Pearce, \$2.00.

Reviewed by AARON KRAMER

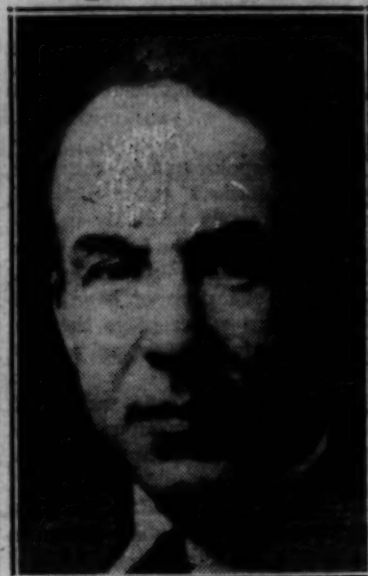
In preparing these broadcasts of America's past, Archibald MacLeish followed a double purpose: (1) to emphasize the common experience uniting all who ever discovered the Western Hemisphere, who created and defended their dreams upon it; (2) to use and advertise the unassuming beauty of first-hand accounts, more absorbingly real in the words of those who participated, than any imaginative trickery by professional script writers can be.

With such purposes in mind, brilliantly assisted by the poet and translator Muna Lee, MacLeish penetrated into the neglected mines of America's heritage, emerging with an extraordinary wealth of raw gold. Ancient records in Spanish, Portuguese and French, as well as English, were unearthed, and carefully selected. With very little prompting from MacLeish in the role of narrator, mouths closed for centuries come alive, and speak to us in a voice of exciting authenticity.

We share the terrible suspense and the triumph of Columbus and his crew. We enter upon unknown rivers where "it was necessary not to push on during the night inasmuch as even by day the journey was concealed. . . . Inhabitants of 'state and narrow . . . 16th century Europe' whenever a discoverer returned from the New World, 'from towns far from his road came to see him and the towns were emptied and the roads filled.' "With excitement and a curious wonder" we, too, listen while the adventurer tells stories of "the sweet smell" and the fruit trees, and the greenness, and the humming-birds of "the new found land. . . ."

## FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

We are swept into the line of march with the people of colonial Virginia or Peru "in defense of their liberties." Through the stupid, disdainful lips of aristocratic witnesses, a completely unusual form of sedition is recreated for us: "If it were not altogether illogical one would say that the people made the sedition of themselves and without leaders as the dust rises in the wind . . . and the regrettable but irrelevant circumstance, of no consideration in a court of procedure and justice, that there had died in the town of Socorro of hunger in the second year before this sedition



ARCHIBALD MACLEISH

a quantity of men and women and children to the number of six thousand which is a matter for consolation and solace but of no evidentiary value. . . ."

Yet the leaders emerge: the Nat Bacons, the Galans; we know they are our men—we are proud of them, understanding the gigantic fear which drives the wealthy to destroy them. Over and over the peoples' ballads are sung, teaching us that our heritage as Americans is the blood of heroes:

"They killed him on the gallows tree,  
They tore his body part from part.  
His head they took from his neck bone,  
They burned before his face his heart. . . .  
Socorro, when your sons forget,  
San Gil, when you forget this man,  
When you forget him, Charala,  
The stones—the stones—will cry Galan!"

## MINOR CRITICISM

One may quarrel with MacLeish one some relatively minor points. For example, while he devotes two and a half excellent scripts to the ancient Indian civilizations of Peru and Mexico, he overlooks a major theme like the forced migrations from Africa which contributed richly to later events and to the blood of our own time.

Again, in keeping attention focused upon "the speech itself, the text itself" rather than on dramatization, MacLeish often places an unfair burden on his source, allowing his own interjections to become rather drab, notably in the Colum-

bus scene. In Nat Bacon's Bones much wonderful new material is uncovered—one is torn between the desire to thank MacLeish for his services, and to shout "Well, do something with it, will you!" The Amerigo Vespucci sequence, hinging upon a scholarly question of authenticity, falls flat despite some lively humor.

But one is above all grateful to Mr. MacLeish for taking rich historic minerals out of obscurity, away from the precious scholars, and presenting them not only for future poets and playwrights to fashion their art with, but for each new generation driving forward, as a deathless inspiration.

O'Donnell of the Daily News, and some Senators, complain that they cannot understand MacLeish. Listen:

"Who's the discoverer of gold—the man who finds it or the man who knows it's gold? . . . There were many discoverers of many tongues but of one fame: that they found a shore of this continent—one shore or another. . . . They are ours in deed. They are ours because our past is in them. . . . And how do you find the new worlds anyway? By sailing to them? By descending the rivers? Or perhaps by believing in them? And creating them? . . . For the word America is the name of the human expectation which men associate with a new world. . . . There are millions of Americans who have seen it and who mean to live in it one day. . . ."

Such are the words some Senators cannot understand!

## Variety Programs 'Fun With Music'

Changing the date of the first concert in the subscription series, originally planned for Feb. 10, to Feb. 24, Variety Programs announces a three-concert subscription series which will present an array of stars from comedians Zero Mostel and Irwin Corey to the diversified balladry of Richard Dyer-Bennet and the exciting dance solos of Pearl Primus and the individual choreography of the Dudley-Maslow-Bales Dance Trio. The series will feature some of the most prominent artists from the entertainment world, cafe society and the concert hall.

## THE STAGE

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A scene from the powerful Soviet film The Rainbow which has opened an engagement at the Irving Pl. Theatre, 14th St. at Irving Pl. The film is based on the Stalin-prize winning novel by Polish-born Wanda Wasilewska. It comes to 14th St. after a record-breaking 13-week run on Broadway.

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# Late Bulletins

# Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, February 6, 1945

## Delegates in London Say Fate Of World Labor Is at Stake

By GEORGE SINFIELD  
Wireless to the Daily Worker

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Momentous decisions affecting the entire course on the international trade union movement will be made at the world labor conference opening here tomorrow.

Discussions I have had with many delegates on the eve of the conference make it clear that the majority are convinced that the world labor movement is standing at the cross roads.

One direction leads back to pre-war disunity, with the movement split into several fragments. The other stretches toward the future, offering unity as its goal.

The outstanding issue before the conference therefore is the basis of the future world federation of labor. However important other questions on the agenda may be, this transcends them all.

The debate on this matter was to have been opened by CIO President Philip Murray but he has been unavoidably detained in the United States by urgent wage negotiations.

It is expected that another CIO chief, Sidney Hillman, will be given the job.

### CIO VIEW

Leading spokesmen of the CIO have emphasized their wish to see a new world trade union organization established. They have said that nothing short of an all inclusive federation of bona fide trade unions will achieve the aspirations of anti-fascists everywhere.

The Russian trade unionists also support formation of a new, vigorous international organization.

I learn, also, that Latin American Confederation of Labor delegates advocate a similar policy and that spokesmen for the reborn trade union movement of France will untiedly declare for immediate creation of a new organization.

The attitude of the British Trades Union Congress is said to be favorable to a world body in the form of an altered and expanded version of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

## Enslaved Russian Girls Revolt Against Nazi Landlord

MOSCOW, Feb. 5 (UP).—A Pravda war correspondent said today that 120 teen-age Soviet slave girls on a German estate in upper Silesia revolted the day before the Red Army arrived, killing two guards and tearing their sadistic mistress to pieces.

Starved and tortured during several years of bondage, the girls—all under twenty—seized axes, stones and shovels Jan. 24 and attacked two guards on the estate of Col. Richard Richtenau.

They then broke into the manor and stormed the quarters of Frau Erna Richtenau.

The landlady, who previously had personally whipped the girls and set hounds against them, begged for her life, offering valuables and money. Giving vent to their hatred, the girls tore her to pieces, the correspondent said.

The correspondent said he found the famished girls running barefooted on the ice-covered road to greet Red Army troops. They relayed how Frau Richtenau's "discipline" included 10 to 15 lashings daily.

Many girls went mad and others committed suicide during the years of servitude, they said.

## High Court to Hear AFL, CIO On Florida, Ala. Anti-Labor Acts

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Having recently invalidated the Texas anti-labor law, the U. S. Supreme Court today granted motions to hear from both the AFL and CIO in cases involving similar legislation in Florida and Alabama.

The AFL and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters brought one of the Alabama cases to the high court in an action against Solicitor Robert F. McAdory of Jefferson County (Birmingham) and Sheriff Holt McDowell.

The CIO, and Philip Murray as an individual and as CIO president, brought an almost identical

action. Both cases are directed against the Bradford Act, which requires registration of unions and filing of financial reports and forbids executives, administrators and supervisory or professional employees from joining a union.

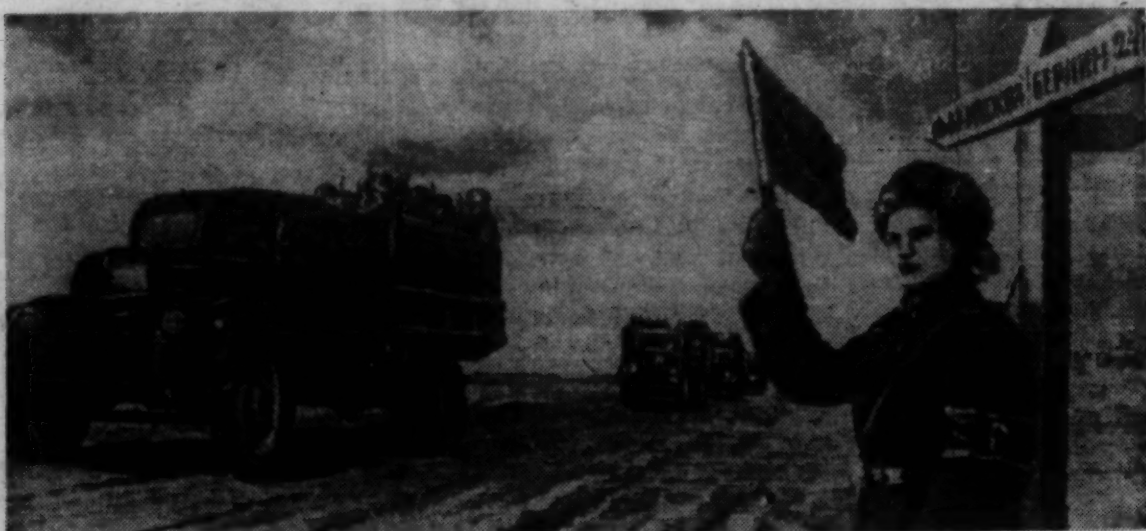
Leo H. Hill, president of the Florida State Federation of Labor and the Association of Journeymen Plumbers (AFL) brought the third case against the State of Florida and Attorney General I. Tom Watson.

The Florida anti-labor statute calls for licensing of paid union representatives and business agents, but exempts representatives of the railroad brotherhoods.

## Report EAM Accepts Amnesty Proposals

By United Press

Greek Foreign Minister John Sofianopoulos announced Monday night that the EAM delegates to the peace talks have accepted the Greek government's amnesty proposals and that the peace conference probably will be resumed tomorrow, London radio reported.



These Red Army trucks on a road in Poland have lost no time since this picture was taken. The sign on the post at which the Soviet girl traffic director is standing says: Moscow 1661, Berlin 241. The figures represent kilometers. A kilometer is five-eighths of a mile. —Sovfoto Radiophoto

## The Veteran Commander

### THE DASH OF THE FIRST CAVALRY

WE MAY be an old Cavalry "chauvinist," but it gives us a thrill to see the first Cavalry Division, General Wainwright's old outfit, win the friendly race to Mapila by a 100-mile dash in 66 hours.

The mileage itself, even if horses were used instead of motor vehicles, would not be spectacular, but the conditions under which it was made, through swamps and countless rivers, under enemy harassing fire, as a long flank-march, makes the First Cavalry feat a noteworthy one.

The capture of Manila on the morning of Feb. 4 was effected following a maneuver which brought in American troops from the west, the north and the east.

Like the traditional U.S. Cavalry of the early movies, the First swooped down upon the Santo Tomas concentration camp, overcame the enemy garrison and then stood guard over the internees while the remainder of the Division came into the city from the east.

The 37th Division fought its way into Manila from the north, while the 11th Airborne Division, having landed in a parachute operation, came up from the south.

Japanese resistance was limited to intensive sniping. The capture of Manila which will soon be followed by the seizure of the Cavite Naval Base, marks the beginning of our complete control over the Philippines and, with the opening of the Stilwell Road into China, is a tremendous step forward on the road to victory in the Pacific.

TROOPS of our First Army have broken through to the Cologne plain between two zones of the Siegfried Line. A possible extension of the

attack to the north is indicated by the opening of an artillery barrage by the Ninth Army between Juelich and Dueren, i.e., at the tip of the Aachen salient. It is probable that just as Hodges is outflanking the Roer line south of Dueren, Simpson will strike straight at Cologne. The Allied offensive in the West appears to be getting under way in earnest.

AS WAS to be expected (and our readers know it was expected), Marshal Zhukov, having attracted powerful German reserves to the central sector of his front (i.e., east of Kuestrin and Frankfurt), is now extending his right between Kuestrin and Stettin where he is reaching for the northernmost bend of the Oder. It would seem that his primary objective at this time is the Berlin-Stettin line which runs west of the Oder through Eberswalde and Angermuende. Just as the Soviet march in the valley of the Danube collapsed the German Balkan position, so the Soviet march to the Baltic should collapse the German-Scandinavian position and it appears now that Marshal Zhukov is aiming at Stettin and perhaps even Hamburg rather than at Berlin itself.

In East Prussia the German troops have been compressed still more in the pocket around Preussisch-Eylau.

Judging by the phraseology of the German communique, the siege of Buda is drawing to a close.

(NOTE: This department wishes to express its thanks to the reader who sent in Moltke's History of the Franco-Prussian War. Unfortunately, the accompanying note was misplaced and we cannot write a note of thanks to the donor for lack of his address. The book is extremely valuable and interesting.)





